...TION SALES.
...S, LONG & CO.,
...d Manufacturers' Agents,
...197 Randolph-st.
...ASSORTMENT OF
...ISTMAS
...NITURE,
...EPING GOODS,
...FURS, &c., &c.,
...AUCTION,
...AR WEDNESDAY SALE,
...24, AT 9½ A. M.
...S, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.
...AUCTION,
...EST ADAMS-ST.,
...Dec. 23, at 10 a. m.,
...OLD GOODS,
...Carpets, Crockery,
...naments, Books,
...&c.
...S, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.
...USEMENTS.
...OPERA-HOUSE,
...st. Dearborn and State.
...n & Kemble's Minstrels
...ARNIVAL OF FUN.
...ical Trick Pantomime, entitled
...E SIMON,
...IN SANTA CLAUS IN THE
...TS OF DREAMLAND.
...WITH A CURL,"
...or, Bobby Newcomb.
...UCKS, MACKIN and WILSON
...ditto, Mast. GEORGE DAVEN
...pecialties.
...N VOLUNTEERS.
...atinee Thursday, Dec. 25.
...tions.
...Y OF MUSIC.
...OTHERN.
..., MONDAY, Dec. 22, in his
...famed creation of
...UNDREARY,
...n own version of
...RICAN COUSIN
...NIE WALTON (by the kind per-
...r, Esq., of the Fifth-av. Theatre,
...G BOWERS, and Mr. LYTTON
...ristmas Matinee
...2 O'CLOCK.
...avoid the rush at the Box Office.
...T. OPERA HOUSE.
...G MONDAY, DEC. 22,
...oy's New Hibernicon,
...ND IN AMERICA.
...season of Mac Avoy's Popular
...Company of
...DIANS & VOCALISTS.
...nductor, Mr. W. F. LAWLOR, in
...RNEY THE GUIDE,
...a screaming farce, THE HAUNT-
...allery, 25 cts. Matinee Tuesday
...Adults, 25cts; Children, 15 cts.
...Y'S THEATRE.
...THE DRAMATIC SEASON!
...every evening and Wednesday and
...EO. FAWCETTE ROWE'S great
...NEVA CROSS!
...w Music, Powerful and Original
...New Costumes, and
...HAT CAST!
...SILVER SPOON and the thrill-
...ristmas Day.
...E THEATRE.
...REAT ORIGINAL
...MBOLD & BACKUS'
...CISCO MINSTRELS.
...AND TWO MATI-
...ES ONLY!
...NIGHTLY! SPECIAL MATI-
...CHRISTMAS!
...ER'S THEATRE.
...K OF THE FAVORITE,
...TTA!
...d Wednesday nights and CHRIST-
...M.,
...IP!
...HE LITTLE DETECTIVE.
...RAKEY.
...S OPERA HOUSE.
...Sunday, Dec. 21—Benefit for the
...f Society, on which occasion
...'s Italian Opera Company
...n Verdi's Grand Opera of
...OVATORE.
...rchestra and Chorus.
...cents. Reserved Seats, $1. Can
...& Hall's drug store, 169 Randolph-
...it till 5 o'clock.
...A SHORT TIME YET.
...nificent Anatomical Museum,
...m New York,
...and Art. 149 South Clark-st., near
...oors only. Doors open from 9 a. m.
...Sunday.
...SBYTER'N CHURCH.
...ighth Presbyterian Church, corner
...e's
...S ENTERTAINMENT
...ESDAY AFTERNOON and EVEN
...adies' Fair, Supper, &c. The pub-
...TMAS SOIREE.
...ranenfurth Colleges will give a Mu-
...ertainment, at the North Side Turner Hall,
...KING, Dec. 22. A varied and in-
...will be presented, and all friends of
...ially invited to be present. Doors
...to commence punctually at half-
...TURNER HALL.
...all of the Emerald Beneficial Asso-
...No. 4, to be held at Aurora Turner
...ank-av., and Second-st., on Tues-
...23d, 1873. Tickets admitting Gentle-
...Music Novice & Dean's Band. Those
...esent evening would do well to at-
...d by the members, and at the door
...ball.
...MNASIUM.
...NTLEMEN in order to preserve
...the unanimative exercise daily on the
...at this well Gymnasium,
...NDIANA-AV.
...er 25 to May 1, 1874.
...URNIQUE'S
...G ACADEMY,
...fourth-st., near Indiana-av.
...at any time. The NEW TERM
...Jan. 6.
...NCING ACADEMY,
...TH HALSTED-ST.
...ence a new class for beginners on
...6, 1874, at 8 o'clock.
...Wednesday and Saturday Evening.
...ECTURE COURSE,
...Church, cor. Monroe and Laflin-sts.
...INOR J. SAVAGE.
...ING, Dec. 22, at 8 o'clock. Subject,
...MARVELS." Tickets, 25 cents.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1873. NUMBER 123.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE WEST SIDE.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

Madison & Peoria-sts.,

Have Opened some of the

Most Extraordinary

BARGAINS

Ever Offered, and Specially Adapted for

CHRISTMAS GIFTS,

as follows:

EMBROIDERED LINEN SETS.

50 Linen Embroidered Sets, each Set in a box, 25 cents each, worth 75 to 85 cts.

1,000 Linen Richly Embroidered Sets, each Set in a box, 50 cts. each, worth $1 to $1.25.

As the above Goods close the entire importation of a large foreign manufacturing house, the goods cannot be duplicated; and as, without doubt, we shall sell all in a few days, those who wish to avail themselves of this bargain should do so at once and before the best styles are culled out.

Also, 400 Black Lace Veils at 25 cts.; a great bargain.
450 White Lace Tidies, 10 cts., worth from 30 to 75 cts.
1st Lace Collars, 10 cts. each.
1st Lace Handkerchiefs at 25 cts., very cheap.
1st Limerick Lace Hdkfs., $1, worth $2.50.
45-Linen Hem Stitch Hdkfs., 12½ cts. each.
1st Fine Stitch and Embroidered Hdkfs., 20 cts. each.
1st Embroidered Hdkfs., 10 cts. each.
Great Bargains in Real Thread, Point Applique, and Point Gauze Collars.
Special Bargains in Black Guipure and Thread Laces.
Bargains in Hosiery as heretofore advertised.
Bargains in Gloves as heretofore advertised.
Bargains in Corsets as heretofore advertised.
Another lot of those astonishing Dress Goods on the Centre Tables at almost one-third former price.
1st handsome New Brocade Serges, Drab Shades, suitable for Wrappers, 25 cts., worth 50.
Line of Plain Colored double-width Cashmeres marked down to 25 cts.; a great bargain.
Empress Cloths, choice shades, regular 62c quality for 50 cts.
Very Large Line of Real French Merinos, desirable shades, Heavy and Fine Goods, reduced to 50 and 62½ cts. on the dollar of regular prices for same qualities.
Special Bargains in Black Alpacas, Bl'k Cashmeres, and other B'k Dress Fabrics.
Silk Skirts at 75 cts., $1, and upwards.
Our Entire Line of Plain, Colored, and Fancy Silks at large reductions.
We call for B'k Silks this week at such prices as shall have quick sale.
For this week only we offer Cloak Velvets as follows:
1 1-8 quality, Fine 28-inch Velvet at $5.75.
1 1-4 quality, Fine 28-inch Velvet at $6.50.
1 3-8 quality, 28-inch all Silk Lyons Velvet for $9.00.
1 1-2 quality, 22-inch all Silk Lyons Velvet for $10.00.
1 3-4 quality, 22-inch all Silk Lyons Velvet for $12.00.
In the removal of several Departments of Heavy Goods to the basement during the Holiday Trade, we hope to avoid in the crowding, annoyance, and delay previous experienced; and by the extraordinary values we now offer, prove to all that IT DOES PAY TO TRADE ON THE WEST SIDE.

OPEN

Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday

EVENINGS TILL 10 P. M.

CHRISTMAS FLOWERS.

English Holly,

For Christmas and New Year's Decoration; Beautiful Designs in Wreaths, Crosses, &c., for Windows.

CHOICE CUT FLOWERS,

Smilax and Mosses.

Floral Work of any description furnished promptly.

WM. T. SHEPHERD, Florist,

Entrance through Roddin & Hamilton's, State & Washington-sts.

COMPRESSED YEAST.

COMPRESSED YEAST

The undersigned takes pleasure to announce to the public that he has taken this day the

GENERAL AGENCY

OF

Pauszky's Compressed Yeast

Trusting that the confidence bestowed upon the former agent, Mr. Louis S. Stiefbitz, be transferred to me, I shall endeavor to give full satisfaction to my patrons.

HENRY A. FLEISCHMANN,
Office, 58 and 60 South Water-st.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

The largest stock of ARTISTS' MATERIALS in the city, for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, can be found at

P. M. ALMINI & CO.'S,

344 STATE-ST.

FOR SALE.

CLUB SKATES.

Largest Assortment in the City, at Wholesale or Retail, at KELLEY'S, Tribune Building, Sign of the Big Skate.

$30,000 Bankrupt Sale

Of Stock of Paper, Blank Books, and Stationery, WEEKS & CO., 93 Washington-st. Will sell the entire job lots, at BANKRUPT PRICES, and must be sold.

BRADFORD HANDCOCK,
Provisional Assignee.

$12 BUYS

A Real Lyons Cloak Velvet, (send for sample.) HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO., 137 and 139 State-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

BURLEY & TYRRELL,

274, 276 & 278 WABASH-AV.,

CORNER VAN BUREN-ST.,

OFFER A LARGE STOCK OF

HOLIDAY GOODS

AT GREAT REDUCTIONS

FROM FORMER PRICES.

NEW DESIGNS IN

BRONZES, CLOCKS, VASES,

Mantel Ornaments, Copeland's Parians, French China,

DINNER, TEA, & DESSERT SETS,

VIENNA GOODS,

Silver-Plated Ware.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

G. MENDELSON'S

34 East Washington-st., near State,

CHRISTMAS BAZAAR,

The Event of the Season!

Closing Out Sale

OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

Useful and Ornamental Holiday Goods,

AT PRICES

Which will satisfy and surprise Everybody.

S. R. NICKERSON,

94 State-st.,

HOLIDAY GOODS

Fans, Jewelry, Glove and Hdkf. Boxes, Writing Desks, Slipper Cases, Worsted Embroideries, Scarfs, Leggins, and other useful articles for Christmas Gifts.

GOLD SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES, GOLD-HEADED CANES AND GOLD THIMBLES.

Large Stock for Christmas.

GILES, BRO. & CO.,

268 Wabash-av.

FINANCIAL.

Preston, Kean & Co.,

BANKERS,

SOUTH SIDE, 157 and 159 LaSalle-st. | WEST SIDE, Cor. Randolph & Halsted sts.

Receive Deposits and Discount Business paper. Sterling Bills on London.

SALT LAKE CITY NATIONAL BANK.

B. M. DU RELL, Prest. J. M. BURRETT, Cashr.

CHAS. HEMPSTEAD, Atty.

Collections made in Utah, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, Washington, California, and Oregon; and remitted for in our exchange available in any part of the United States and Canada. Exchange and telegraph transfers on this Bank can be procured from our Chicago correspondent, the Third National Bank of Chicago.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 18 Wall-st., New York, execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, allow 4 per cent interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage Business.

LOTTERIES.

$300,000.

Capital Prize, $50,000.

Missouri State Lottery.

Grand Single Number Scheme.

Draws the last day of every month. 1,850 Prizes, amounting to $300,000. Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5. Send for circular to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 2446, St. Louis, Mo

MISCELLANEOUS.

"XMAS."

"Scissors in cases, Fine Pocket Knives,"
"Razors, Ivory and Pearl Table Knives,"
"Pistols, and Sporting Goods at very"
"moderate prices."

BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 225 Wabash-av.

LINENS AT COST

To close the Department. HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO., 137 and 139 State-st.

REWARD.

Will the party who entered dwelling on Michigan-av. about 5:30 p. m. last Wednesday, and carried off jewelry &c., correspond with reference to having same returned for reward, and address Z 30, Tribune office.

Unity Church.

SALE OF PEWS.—The renting of the Pews in this Church (Rev. Robert Collyer's), by sale of choice, will take place at the Church on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 7½ o'clock.

CLOAKS.

CLOTH CLOAKS

From $8 up. HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO., 137 and 139 State-st.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

They Assemble by Thousands at the Twelfth Street Turn Hall.

The Sufferings and Destitution of the Laboring Classes.

Bloated Aristocrats and Capitalists Rolling in Wealth.

The City Must Furnish Labor to the Unemployed.

And Advance Provisions and Money to Those Who Cannot Be Given Work.

The Resolutions to Be Presented to the Council This Evening.

Speeches in English, German, French, Polish, and Swedish.

Bitter Denunciations of Mr. Hesing and His Printing-Grab.

Distribution of Surplus Wealth Among the Laboring Classes.

The Workingmen's Party to Be Organized.

Meetings of Workingmen in Indianapolis and Cincinnati.

Never was there such an immense multitude of people crammed into Vorwaert's Turner Hall, on West Twelfth street, near Halsted, as last night. There were, at the lowest estimate, from 5,000 to 7,000 people present, and, while the upper and lower halls were packed to suffocation, several thousand were unable to gain admission. These people were workingmen of all nationalities and trades, who had come together for the purpose of talking over the social question, and how the condition of laboring men could be bettered. While some of the speeches were incendiary in the extreme, to the credit of the vast multitude present it must be admitted that the utmost order and decorum prevailed during the entire evening.

THE ORGANIZATION.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Arnoldt, who nominated Mr. Stahl as Chairman. Mr. Stahl being unanimously elected, thanked them for the honor conferred upon him, and stated that the object of the meeting would be explained to them in different languages, by different speakers. Messrs. John Hanson and Christian Kraus were elected Secretaries.

FACE TO FACE WITH DESTITUTION.

Mr. Christian Kraus was then introduced as the first speaker. He addressed the meeting in German, and commenced by saying that it was not a political question that had brought them together, but the great destitution that was staring them in the face. They had assembled for the purpose of taking measures against the dreadful privations they would have to endure during the coming winter. Thousands of laborers were to-day out of work, not knowing how to provide bread for their families. The little charity about which the German Society was making so much noise, was nothing but a small drop towards relieving the immense destitution among workingmen. Something had to be done to relieve them. A man was a man although he was a laborer. It was high time that a laborer became something else than a machine, a tool, a dead working material. They must show the world they were men, and they could feel and act as such. The horses and cattle that worked on a farm were provided against want by their owners. But our aristocratic rulers and manufacturers never cared whether all the laborers in the city were dying of starvation or not. They must stand one by the other, with hands and hearts, and show the

BLOATED ARISTOCRACY

that the laborers had some rights they were bound to respect.

Mr. William Jeffers was next introduced. He spoke in English, and began by saying that he was highly pleased to see before him such an immense multitude of workingmen. They had all come together for a common interest, and that was to live, and, if they only stood unitedly together, no power on earth could prevent them from accomplishing their object.

THE PRESS DENOUNCED.

When the present crisis commenced, they were told by the papers that it would not affect the laborers. This was a lie. The press never told the truth, but always tried to blind the poor workingman. The press, which ought to represent public opinion, did its utmost to pervert it and hurt the laborers. They should not be surprised when they found in the papers in the morning immense lies about their movement, and they should believe nothing of it. Wages had been so much reduced that laborers were unable to provide food for their families. Workingmen could not be blamed for the crisis, and they should not feel the consequences of it.

NORTHERN LABORERS VS. SOUTHERN SLAVES.

The slaves of the South were in a far better condition than the laborers in this city are at present. A slave was supported by his master no matter how hard the times were, but the laborer was cast away in bad times, to get along the best he could.

THE STAATS-ZEITUNG LEGAL GRAB.

Two prominent citizens had created considerable talk for the last few days, namely Gage and Hesing. The speaker then read an article from THE TRIBUNE, in which it was stated that Hesing as public printer had received the sum of $80,000. The speaker continued by saying that one was legal-grabbing, while the other was illegal. Thus it was proven that when two thieves accuse each other honest people found out where the money went. Hesing could prate no longer to them about his honesty, they knew now with what money he built his grand palace on Washington street. (Applause).

The Chairman here announced that all those unable to find place in the hall should go down stairs where another meeting was organizing.

BREAD MUST BE HAD.

Mr. A. L. Hernault addressed the meeting in French. He said the thousands assembled there had come for the purpose of finding out how to provide bread for their families. If they had no bread and no work, they had to find out some means by which they could sustain their lives. It was not the workingman's fault that he had nothing and the capitalist everything. The laws were all made for the aristocrats and none for the laborers, and the rich must be held responsible if the poor starved. There could be no liberty unless the workingmen were accorded more rights. The masses had turned out to see to it that the workingmen received the same rights that the aristocrats had.

WORKINGMEN AND ARISTOCRATS.

A working-man was just as good, if not better, than an aristocrat. As long as the present laws remained in force, the working man would be nothing but a slave. There had been no improvements in the conditions of workingmen for the last fifty years, and every effort to make them free, and give them liberty, had been in vain. What liberty could there be, if workingmen were slaves, and the free press forbade freedom? They were strangled by the free press, the bourgeois, and the priest, who did all in their power to prevent enlightenment among the working classes.

THE PRESS AGAIN.

Carl Blinks then addressed the meeting in German. He said that this meeting had proved beyond a doubt that the workingmen had taken their affairs in their own hands. The trunity was significant since the press was unanimously against them. They were now ready to win a standing in society.

He then read several articles showing how they had been misrepresented by the German press. He then continued by saying that the crisis was not created by them, but by the bourgeois, monopolists, and aristocrats. The press was in the service of the rich, and the writers dared not even to express their own opinions. [Applause; a voice: "Down with the dogs of the press."] None felt the hard times but the workingmen, and they were compelled to draw the few dollars in the saving banks to sustain life. And still this was only the beginning of their troubles, the times would be still worse,—more terrible than anything they had yet experienced. The time had come when they should stand together shoulder to shoulder, and man by man. A capitalist in hard times, and when severely pressed, could take advantage of the bankrupt law, but a poor laborer could do nothing but take the consequences, and starve.

As there was no one to protect them, they must show that they were able to protect themselves, and, if necessary, use their

STRONG AND BRAWNY FISTS.

[Tremendous and long continued applause.] To wait longer would be a wrong to their families, an outrage on humanity. The time had arrived when measures against the compact mass of bourgeois were in order, and, therefore working men must be united into one grand society, and as sure as there was a God in Heaven something would be accomplished.

PLAN OF OPERATIONS

The Provisional Committee had to make the following propositions:

Work for all that are out of employment and able to work.

That advances be made to such as are unable to support themselves.

That a committee be appointed to see to it that assistance was rendered to such only as were actually in need.

He then continued by saying that the animals even had the right to ask protection, and societies had been formed to see that they were not abused. Why should the workingmen slowly perish from starvation?

REMEMBER HESING.

The *Staats-Zeitung* had said the laborers in this country now made the same demand that the workingmen in Europe made in 1848, but the aristocracy here would know how to put them down. They should, and probably did, know that the workingmen of Paris, in 1848, were slaughtered by the thousands, and Hesing now made the same proposition. They should remember that man forever. [Tremendous applause.]

TO-NIGHT.

The speaker concluded by saying that Monday evening they should assemble at the corner of Union and Washington streets, from there to march in a body to the Council Chamber, and see what the Council would do for them. The more that turned out, the better it would be for them, for numbers would decide. If they had sufficient numbers, the Council would be compelled to accede to their request, and the rottenness of the present system would be exploded. [Great applause.]

HAVE WORKINGMEN A RIGHT TO LIVE?

Mr. Arnoldt was the next speaker. He began by asking if the workingmen believed that they had as good a right to live as their neighbors? Did they believe it was their right to live in this country that they had helped to build up, and be denied what was due them? Had they received their due? He thought not. If they had there would not be so many poor people, and so much suffering for the necessaries of life as could be witnessed to-day. [Applause.] Was not the workingman entitled to pay for his toil? He had not received justice, and had been treated in such outrageous way by the monopolists that it was no wonder that his heart was full of anger.

THE CITY MUST GIVE THEM WORK.

They should unite and demand their rights—the right to live, and that the city support them in bad times. He believed all were willing to work if work was given them. [Cheers.] Slavery was abolished, the "nigger" was free, but a slavery worse than that which had existed in the South prevailed in the factories of Chicago today. Rules required them to be at work at a certain time, and if they were a minute late a quarter of a day's pay was deducted, and whenever work became slack they were told to quit. They were often asked why they did not start for themselves. How could they do it when the means were taken from them? They were charged high prices for everything because they could not buy in large quantities.

LOW PRICES FOR THE POOR

The wholesale merchants should sell to the poor at the same prices they sold to the capitalist. [Applause.] An unknown committee had prepared resolutions to be submitted for their approval. These resolutions declared that every man had a right to live, whether he be born in the United States or in any other country. Look at the men to-day who never did a stitch of work in their lives! Their women appeared in the streets wearing dresses that cost as much as would feed a poor man's family a whole year. [Cheers.] That this was wrong, all must realize. The question was, How was the condition of the working-classes to be bettered? It could only be done by rallying together—by organizing societies and sending men to the Legislature and the Common Council who would enact laws for their benefit. This, and this only, would secure them their rights. [Applause.]

THE PLATFORM.

He then read the subjoined platform.

In consequence of the existing financial and commercial crisis, and the general want of employment which has manifested itself, we find ourselves without the necessaries of life; and,

WHEREAS, We claim the right to live, we are compelled to address the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Chicago for the means of obtaining the necessaries of subsistence, and therefore most respectfully submit to the authorities the following propositions for the relief of our present distressed condition:

1. Work for all those unemployed who are willing and able to work, at the rate of eight hours a day, with sufficient wages.

2. Advances, either in money or provisions, for those to whom no immediate employment can be given, who are without the necessary means of living.

3. The distribution of the advances shall be superintended by a committee chosen by the working-classes, for the purpose that aid be given only to really needy and deserving persons.

4. In case the funds in the city treasury are insufficient, the city credit be resorted to for the purpose of obtaining a loan.

We confidently trust and expect that the City Government will give due consideration to our just demand for the immediate relief of our distressed circumstances, as we are unable to endure the hardships any longer.

The meeting of workingmen has further resolved that a committee, chosen by them for this purpose, shall present the foregoing demand to the City Council in session Monday, Dec. 22, for the purpose of supporting with energy the said committee, and for the further purpose of informing the City Council of the necessity of the demands and the general distress prevailing among the working classes. It has been deemed necessary that the workingmen accompany the Committee to the Court-House square, and there await the answer of the Common Council. The place of assembling for the procession will be at the corner of Washington and Union streets, at half-past 7 o'clock in the evening, from where the procession will march to the Court-House. The Committee has furthermore recommended the passing of the following resolutions:

That the organization of the workingmen's party shall be carried on immediately, with all possible energy, and that a committee be appointed for the purpose of forming a plan of organization; and the mass-meeting further expresses its hearty approval and approbation of the endeavors of the farmer to do away with monopolies, and its heartiest sympathies with the Convention recently held at Decatur, Ill.

Mr. Arnoldt said these were the resolutions, and he asked if they were not right and just? [Applause.] According to his opinion, every man on the earth had the right to be supported by the State when he was in need. [Applause.] They should, therefore, rally Monday evening, and present these resolutions to the Council. If they were strong enough, they would succeed. [Cheers.]

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Thorsmark was then introduced. He addressed the meeting in Swedish, and commenced by saying it afforded him the greatest pleasure to address the immense audience before him. The workingmen were in earnest, and

MEANT BUSINESS.

There was no doubt that something was rotten and wrong in high official circles. These men must be shown that the working classes had some rights they would have to respect, that that the workingmen were human beings, citizens of this great country, and would exercise their rights. Scandinavians wanted nothing but their rights, and these they meant to have. His countrymen were with them in every respect, and they would stand by the resolutions previously adopted. It was a contemptible lie that they lived in a free republican country; such freedom as they found here they left at home.

F. A. HOFFMAN, JR.

F. A. Hoffman, Jr., was then introduced. He considered it a compliment to be invited to address the workingmen. Although he had never done a stroke of work in his life with his hands, he worked with his brain, which was equally as hard. He trusted they would believe that that which he uttered was the truth, and that however wrong it might be—however improper the step he would propose to them to take for their welfare, and the bettering of their condition, it came from his heart, honestly, and without reference to anything but the interests of those whom he was addressing. It was a lamentable fact that there should be occasion in this country for such an assemblage; that in view of the resources of this country, and the development and strides of civilization, such a spectacle as that should be presented on a Sunday, that the world might be told that thousands of men, able and willing to work, could not find employment and feed their wives and children. [Cheers.] There must be

SOMETHING WRONG

or this would not have occurred. Those who found work, did not receive sufficient remuneration, and while everything else was lower, provisions were continually rising in price. If he desired cheap notoriety he could dwell upon their sufferings, but he would not. He believed they had met to devise practicable means to disenthral themselves,—to get out of the slough of despond, and attain a better position than they now occupied. They should carry out their ideas by lawful means, not by unlawful ones.

THEY MUST DEMAND WORK OF THE CITY.

They might be told that the State could not assist them. If they believed that, and allowed themselves to be turned away, they would certainly starve. They should demand work from the city. [Applause.] Cursed be the civilization that would not give a man work! Give him, in preference, the feudal times,—the slavery which, though it circumscribed the liberty of man, yet protected the lives of himself and family. [Cheers.] They should go to the Council and make known their wants. They should not be turned back by the remark, "We are sorry, but we cannot help you." The Councilmen had filled their own pockets, and those of their friends, and whitewashed a man high in authority who had robbed the City Treasury. They could find time to shield the big robber, but not time to look after the interests of the workingmen. [Cheers.] He wanted them to go to the city fathers,

LIKE DECENT CHILDREN,

and ask for assistance; not with bended knees, but like men; not like beggars, for they would not ask for anything but what they were willing to make a return for. If they were refused work on public buildings, sewers, etc., the Council would be responsible for what followed. [Cheers.] The great cause of all the trouble in the country was corruption, which had come upon the people like a scourge, because of their apathy in regard to the affairs of government.

THE WORKINGMEN'S PARTY.

The two political parties were dead, and the time had come for the workingmen to organize a party of their own and redress their injuries at the ballot-box. The farmers were already in the field, and until the laborers looked after their own interests they could not hope to better their condition. [Cheers.]

THE COMMITTEE.

The Chairman announced as the Committee to present the resolutions to the Council the following: A. L. Hermantz, C. Kraus, H. Stahl, A. Arnold, John McAuliff, and Mr. Michowslinsky.

THE ARISTOCRAT AGAIN.

Mr. Wasmaninski followed with a speech in Polish. He said that while the aristocrat was lying on a silken couch, smoking fine Havana cigars, the workingman had to work like an animal to earn his daily bread. They had a right to demand what they earned. They all came from the other side of the Atlantic to better their condition, but there they made the saddest mistake of their lives. Instead of coming to a free and liberal country, they fell into the hands of brigands. The aristocrat must learn that workingmen were a necessity. Through whom did those d——d scoundrels get rich? Through no one but the workingmen. The workingman worked for his daily bread with his ten fingers, while the aristocrat earned millions by his wit. It was to make an end to this state of affairs that they had come together. If they did not wish to sink lower than the animals, they should lift their heads higher, and say to the aristocrat, "You scoundrel, now is my time!" Once he went to his master and asked for pay, but the miscrable creature looked at him over his shoulder. He would like to

DISEMBOWEL THAT MAN.

[Applause.] And then these aristocratic fellows could hardly write their names, and were as stupid as bootjacks. He then proposed three cheers for the workingmen, which were given with such a will that the building shook. After the noise had subsided he concluded by saying if they had earnestly resolved to better their condition, then might God Almighty be with them.

KEEP ORDER.

Mr. Hepner followed next. He spoke in German, and said that the immense crowd showed best how much in earnest they were. It was their duty to act like men, and be guilty of no excesses. Each man ought to strive to preserve order, and not give the press a chance to belittle and speak disrespectfully of their movement. Monday evening it would be seen whether the people had been victorious at the last election, or whether the aristocrats had gained the day. They were always good enough to do the voting, but, after election, a kick was given them, and with the words of Schiller, "The Moor has done his duty, he can go," they were cast aside. He then furiously attacked the *Staats-Zeitung* for misrepresenting their movement, and he hoped the laborers would remember it.

DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS WEALTH.

A Mr. Pope made a brief address, advocating the distribution of the surplus wealth of the country among the laboring class, who, he claimed, were the foundation of society.

The Chairman thanked the audience for their good behavior, and expressed the hope that the cry of "Full account of the riot" would not be heard on the streets Tuesday morning. [Cheers.]

The meeting then adjourned.

DOWN-STAIRS.

While the above meeting was in progress, an equally large one was held in the Gymnasium, on the floor below. Speeches were made by Mr. Louis Nelke, Jacob Klein, and several others. The resolutions adopted by the upper meeting were read by the Secretary, and unanimously adopted.

Meeting in Indianapolis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 21.—There was an immense gathering of workingmen in Maconic Hall last evening,—probably 2,000 altogether being present,—held under the auspices of the Trades-Assembly. Large delegations were present from all the unions of the city and the other cities of the State. Letters were read from ex-Gov. Baker, Robert Schilling, President of the Industrial Congress, John Fehrenbach, President of the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' International Union, and ex-Mayor Maculey, of Indianapolis.

MAYOR MITCHELL

delivered a stirring address, in which he said: "I feel, gentlemen, that you will agree with me that there should be no strife between capital and labor. If it were not for the one, there would not have been constant employment. But as capital has always been able to protect itself, those who help to make it should look after their own interests as well; and in no other way can this be as well done as by consulting together, by encouraging social enjoyment, moral improvement and intellectual development, and by requiring that labor shall receive its honest rewards.

"Thank God, we no longer hear in all this land the clanking chains of slavery, and, while the laborer is worthy of his hire, let honest labor receive its reward."

THE ADDRESS OF THE EVENING

was made by the Hon. M. A. Foran, President of the Coopers' International Union, of Cleveland. The speaker reviewed the labor movement in this country, giving in detail his views of the necessity of combining the interests of all classes of laboring men—not as communists—but as law-abiding men who have rights which capital is bound to respect. He counseled firmness coupled with moderation, deprecated excitement and violence, and argued that there was no necessity for a conflict between labor and capital. He said that the respective rights of the two classes may be amicably adjusted, and advised the utter ignoring of politicians. In conclusion, he warned capitalists against practicing oppression; and characterized the present as thick with possibilities for the laboring man.

The speech struck a popular chord; it was frequently interrupted with hearty and prolonged applause.

JUDGE BYRON K. ELLIOTT

followed, giving the history of similar organizations in feudal times, taking strong grounds in favor of the present movement.

RESOLUTIONS

were adopted urging the organization of every branch of productive industry into unions for mutual advancement and protection; denouncing monopolies of every kind; affirming that, in the abrogation of the Burlingame treaty and the discontinuance of subsidies to national vessels bringing to our shores coolies, and the prohibition of the importation of servile races, is found the remedy for one of the greatest evils against which the American mechanic and laborer have to contend, and demanding of the United States Government protection from this unjust competition against skill and labor; denouncing the contract system in Penitentiaries as unjust to the mechanics; indorsing the plank in the platform adopted by the Industrial Congress of the United States regarding a circulating medium; offering sympathy to all branches of female labor. They also ask moderation on the part of their fellow-workmen in some cities that have resorted to violent measures for the accomplishment of their ends, which can only be secured in a peaceable and law-abiding manner. They insist upon all classes of our laboring community abstaining from any and every act calculated to disturb the peace of the city and State, and instead of demanding "Bread or Blood," to try the effectiveness of a freeman's inalienable right of suffrage to ameliorate their sufferings. It is also declared that the time has come when a blow must be struck where it will be most effective—at the ballot-box, where friends may become known. The resolutions close as follows:

That this is but the beginning of the end, and that the workingmen here assembled unite in a solemn compact to go hand in hand with each other till their grievances are redressed, and until the laws of the land are made to dispense justice alike to rich and poor, and our rulers and officials are compelled to administer them equally.

A deep earnestness prevailed throughout the meeting, which was the largest of the kind ever held in Indiana. It lasted to nearly midnight.

Gov. Hendricks was not invited to speak. The cause given is that he recently pardoned a convict who murdered a union man about six months ago at Evansville. The Governor is not very popular among the workingmen of Indiana, who think him not in sympathy with them.

Cincinnati Workingmen.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 21.—The workingmen held a meeting yesterday, for the purpose of expressing indignation at the act of the Board of Improvements last week in fixing the wages of day-laborers at $1.25, and of other city street-employes at corresponding rates. They will make a demonstration by a procession to-morrow.

This afternoon there was held a meeting of workingmen which was composed of Germans, and the proceedings were in German. They denounced the press of the country as in league with capital against labor, and Carl Ruso, a young Austrian, said the condition of laborers in this country was worse than in Germany.

The Irish meeting limited its proceedings to the denunciation of the city authorities. About 600 persons attended the two meetings.

FOREIGN.

Election Riot in the Streets of Matamoras, Mexico.

The Emperor William in a Precarious Condition of Health.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, Dec. 21.—At an early hour this morning, the streets were thronged with partisans of Gen. Cortina and John Trivino Canales, rival candidates for Mayor. Several hundred persons, headed by a band of music, concentrated on the plaza in front of the City Hall, where the return judges were to meet to count the vote. About 12 o'clock the present Mayor attempted to leave the City Hall with the returns without announcing the result, when a general fight ensued, in which several hundred shots were fired. The Mayor and six policemen were wounded, and eight of Cortina's men were carried off badly wounded. Government troops, several hundred strong, under Col. Cristo entered the plaza and planted several pieces of artillery, covering the square, when the combatants retired towards the outskirts of the city. Federal troops now hold the plaza, and the streets are comparatively quiet. Another attack is anticipated to-night, and every precaution is being taken to quell it.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—Archbishop Ledochowski has declined to stand as candidate for the Reichstag.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—Emperor William has had a slight attack of apoplexy, which causes much anxiety, and efforts are being made to conceal his condition.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The crew of the Sprite which was preparing to sail from Woolwich for the Gold Coast deserted in a body. Her departure will be delayed one day.

Dispatches from Cape Coast Castle as late as Nov. 27, report that although there have been a few skirmishes with the Ashantees, they were not of an important character, and the expedition was practically at a standstill awaiting the arrival of English regiments now on their way.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Monsell, the late Postmaster-General, has been raised to a Peerage.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—A ferry-boat capsized on the Thames to-day, and thirteen persons were drowned.

SPAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—A correspondent of the *Standard*, near Cartagena, telegraphs that the besiegers received reinforcements of 1,500 men Friday, and 4,000 more are expected to arrive before the assault, which will probably be made next week. The insurgents are demoralized, and desertions are frequent. Contreas has arrested Barcia for advising submission.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 21.—The gas men have struck work, and the city to-night is in darkness.

FINANCIAL.

Affairs of the Sprague Corporations.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 21.—Chafee, Trustee under the Sprague mortgages, announces that he is prepared to issue to the creditors of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, and A. & W. Sprague, notes secured by the deed of mortgage, bearing date Nov. 1, 1873, in exchange for the obligations of the corporation, and of A. & W. Sprague. He expects that the print-works and all the mills will, in the course of a few days, be running on full time.

POLITICAL.

The Senatorial Election in California —Balloting for the Short Term.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—The election of Booth to the United States Senate is the signal for great rejoicing throughout this State. Judge Hager, of this city, a prominent anti-railroad candidate, but a Democrat, holds the lead on the balloting for the short term, and, it is believed, will be elected. Shafter stands next; Cole next. The two last are Republicans.

THE VIRGINIUS AFFAIR.

The British Government to Demand Burriel's Punishment.

Further Evidence that the Virginius Was Not an American Vessel.

Attorney-General Williams' Opinion Regarding Her Status.

Rumor of a Demand by Spain for the Return of the Vessel.

KEY WEST, Dec. 20.—Information reached here yesterday from Havana that serious complications in regard to Cuba have arisen between the Spanish and British Governments. The advices did not state the precise nature of the difficulties, but it has become known here that the British Consul-General at Havana has received a dispatch from Lord Granville to instruct all naval commanders in the West Indies to immediately rendezvous in Cuban ports. It is stated that in official circles it is certainly known that the British Government will demand the punishment of Burriel. The British Admiral has left for St. Thomas, where he expects to be relieved.

THE AMERICAN INDEMNITY.

Admiral Scott looks for the arrival of our European squadron in a few days, when Admiral Case, unless relieved, will assume command.

It is now looked upon as certain that the salute to our flag required by the terms of the protocol will be made in as informal a manner as possible. The feeling among officers of the squadron here is one of much dissatisfaction.

The Virginius passed here yes

THE VIRGINIUS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—Very little public interest is manifested here just now in the Virginius matter. There are a great many, however, who do not think the trouble is completely settled, and who fear that it will not be for some time. Our Government has yet to establish the fact that

THE VIRGINIUS HAD A LEGAL RIGHT

to the protection of the flag, which may be a more difficult thing to do than has been assumed by the State Department pending negotiations. British authorities seem to be unanimously against the United States on that point. If it should be decided that the vessel is not entitled to our protection, Great Britain will feel called upon to examine the question of jurisdiction, as it is very generally conceded that the outrage was committed in British waters.

OUR NAVY-YARDS

still present scenes of busy activity. The number of laborers has been gradually increased, and at League Island and Brooklyn the yards contain more men than they have at any other time for years. Recent orders have been issued to have some of the vessels in hand in entire readiness for active service within ten days. Whether all this means that the authorities are, for causes not made public, still apprehensive of war, or whether the continued preparations for the worst are attributable only to the fact that Robeson, having got on his war paint, finds difficulty in curbing his impetuosity, remains to be seen. Our navy is now, as a result of the Spanish complication, in better shape than at any time since the close of the late war.

MADRID, Dec. 20.—It is reported that the Cabinet has decided to make a demand upon the United States for a return of the steamship Virginius and the passengers and crew recently surrendered. It is also said that, in accordance with this decision, President Castelar has written to Minister Sickles.

Gen. Sickles, American Minister, has determined to tender his resignation.

CRIME.

A New Phase of the Case of Pettis, the Convicted Boston Forger—His Double Turns Up Under the Name of Woodwell.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—The now famous case of Spence Pettis, the notorious forger, who swindled Mathew Bolles & Co. out of several thousand dollars' worth of railroad bonds, by forged checks, took a new turn to-day, when the District Attorney moved for sentence. Pettis, who has long been known as a most successful forger, was convicted some months ago, but the case was taken to the Supreme Court on exceptions, which have since been overruled. To-day his counsel moved for a new trial, on the ground of newly-discovered evidence, and submitted an affidavit from William A. Pinkerton, a detective, setting forth that, in an interview with Austin Byron Bidwell, who was in jail in Cuba, the latter acknowledged that he and George MacDonald, who are now serving a life-sentence for the Bank of England forgery, committed the forgery for which Spence Pettis is now held, and that the reason for not helping Pettis in the matter was that he was a dangerous man to them in the prosecution of their business. Letters were also submitted in the handwriting of Bidwell, which it was claimed bore no resemblance to the handwriting of Pettis, but which was identified with the handwriting of one Woodwell, who committed forgeries in Taunton, this Woodwell having always been taken for Pettis. In this connection an affidavit was produced from Mr. Fuller, the Postmaster at Taunton, in which he says that the photograph of Bidwell bears a striking resemblance to Woodwell, and he went to the Suffolk County Jail in the summer of 1873, and saw Spence Pettis, who was not the person who took out letters at Taunton in the name of Woodwell. Further written testimony was offered to show that Bidwell was in Boston about the time of the forgery, and went by the name of Hallin. The Judge took the matter under advisement, and will render a decision next Saturday.

Ecclesiastical Sentences.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 20.—The trial of the Rev. William Rice was concluded to-day. He was found guilty, and suspended from the ministry.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Dec. 20.—Lawyer Eli Hooker, of Waupun, a member of the Methodist Church of that place, was tried this week by an ecclesiastical court of that church for adultery and immoral conduct with a lady of his town. The trial lasted four days, and was the cause of no little excitement and talk during the progress. The Rev. A. Walker, of Green Bay, acted as counsel for the prosecution, and Capt. J. H. Hauser, of this city, was attorney for the defense. Mr. Hooker was found not guilty of adultery, but he was found guilty of immoral conduct, and expelled from the church.

Washington Criminal Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—The man Christian, who was arrested, tried, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $1,000 a short time since, for the resurrection of dead bodies from the city cemeteries, and selling them to medical colleges, was a hospital steward in the army, and was discharged the service on the 15th inst. The Corporation Attorney has refused to bring Bliss, the man who so brutally whipped his daughter, a few days ago, to trial, alleging as an excuse that a father has a legal right to dictate to his daughter where she may or may not visit, and to punish her when she disobeys him.

Five Executions in Canada During the Holidays.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Can., Dec. 20.—The Christmas holidays in Canada are to be varied with no less than five executions of criminals convicted of murder. On the 22d, a man named Nesbitt is to be hanged at Lindsay; On the 26th, Brinton, at Peterborough; on the 27th, Osier, at Pembroke; on the 30th, Tryon, at Barrie, all in this Province, and the mail man at Lunenburg, N. S. All of the murderers are men of years, and the deeds for which they were convicted were outrageous in the extreme. Executions are now conducted privately here.

Ballot-Box Stuffing in Philadelphia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—Last night William Porter, a Judge of Election, was held in $1,000 bail by Ald. McColgan, to answer the charge of placing fraudulent ballots in the box. Benjamin Intur, Democratic Inspector, deponed that, after the first vote had been polled on Tuesday morning, he saw Porter, without authority, place a large number of tickets in the box. During the day 103 non-voted tickets had been inserted, all of them against the Constitution. Intur's evidence was supported by John C. Fredericks, a clerk, and Adolphus Lex, keeper of the window book, who testified that a large number of tickets were in the box when but one ballot had been cast.

New York Criminal Matters.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—It is reported that frauds have been discovered in the Coroner's office in Brooklyn, and that a large number of fictitious inquests have been made, the inquisition papers being drawn up by physicians' certificates and charged for as if the inquests had been held on bodies; and, furthermore, that within three years 623 bogus cases of small-pox have been charged for.

The Committee of the Supervisors who are now overhauling matters, find that moneys appropriated by the Brooklyn Commissioners of Charities have been squandered in the most outrageous manner, double prices being paid in nearly every instance for purchases made, and no vouchers have been returned.

It is understood that the "ring" prosecutors, after the trial of the leaders, will commence suits against some well-known law firms to recover a portion of the enormous fees received by them from the city.

PERSONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 20.—Richard Edwards, President of the State Normal School, has decided to enter the ministry, and accordingly will be ordained in the Congregational Church on next Tuesday, in the Baptist Church building, at Normal. His entering the ministry will not interfere with his duties in the Normal School. Dr. Post, of St. Louis, will preach the ordination sermon.

WORKINGMEN'S MEETING IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 20.—A large meeting of workingmen of this city was held to-night at the Court-House, to consider the needy situation of the thousands out of employment. The burden of the speeches made was that the workingmen must either get labor or manage to enable them to get through the winter. A petition was framed, addressed to the General Council, asking for immediate action in the way of assistance in labor on public works or an appropriation of money. A committee of five was appointed to organize a Manufacturing and Laborers' Exchange, to report on Monday.

FOREICN.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 20.—The troops besieging Cartagena advanced to within 800 metres of that city yesterday, and took some prisoners. The insurgents made several sorties, but were repulsed. The Minister of War has complimented the commander of the Government forces.

ACHEEN.

PENANG, Dec. 19.—The Dutch troops in Acheen are in possession of all the country on the left bank of the Acheen River.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 20—6 a. m.—Special dispatches from Madrid say that there is great rejoicing there over the rumor that the United States has decided that the Virginius was not entitled to carry the American flag. The London *Times*, commenting on the report, says: "Such a decision would be consistent with truth and justice."

FRANCE.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The report that Barthold, of the French Legation at St. Petersburgh, has been appointed Minister to Washington, is confirmed.

EAST INDIES.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.—One-half of the supply of food in Bengal is exhausted, and it is believed that a famine cannot be averted.

CASUALTIES.

Collision On an Eastern Railroad Caused by Criminal Carelessness—Three Persons Killed and Two Dangerously Injured.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—The accident on the Eastern Railroad, just below Keanebunk, to-day, was the result of the grossest carelessness and negligence on the part of the watchman and telegraph-operator at that station. On arriving at that station, Bisbee, the conductor of the up freight of forty-four cars, drawn by two engines, missed the saloon-car on his train, and notified the telegraph-operator to stop all eastward-bound trains, as he was going back after his car. He also had a signal-light hung to stop trains. The operator at Kennebunk telegraphed to the train-dispatcher at Eliot: "Shall I stop the train?" Back came the answer, "No." The watchman then pulled down the signal, and in a few moments the down freight train of twenty cars, drawn by Engine 78, whizzed by at no moderate speed, and when about two miles out, running at a fearful speed down grade, collided with Bisbee's train, which had just started back. Bisbee, the conductor, was on the first engine, and was instantly killed, his body horribly mangled, and his brains scattered about on the track. Gower, the engineer, saw the approaching train in time to reverse his engine and jump. He struck in a brook, some 20 feet from the track. Frank Day, of Kennebunkport, was also on the engine and escaped. The three engines are a total wreck. Six cars are piled up with them. Three men are killed and two dangerously injured. This accident will probably cost the road something like $200,000. The stock, which went from 105 to 101 after the Seabrook accident, was at 88 yesterday, and fell off only 1 per cent at the news of the accident.

Drowned in a Cistern—Mysterious Circumstances.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Dec. 20.—Mrs. Robinson, residing in this city, left her house to draw water from a cistern. Not returning, after a reasonable time, search was instituted, and the apparently lifeless body was found in the water. Although not dead, no efforts of the physician, immediately summoned, could restore consciousness, and she shortly expired. A Coroner's inquest is bringing to light facts which make it doubtful whether she committed suicide, was murdered, or was accidentally drowned. Her life was insured for $15,000, so that every effort will be made to elicit evidence as to the manner of her death. The affair creates unusual excitement.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Governor's Message to the Legislature—State Charitable Institutions.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. Dec. 20.—Gov. Beveridge is engaged upon his message, to be laid before the Legislature at its adjourned session in January. He has not given out the topics which he will discuss, but it is understood that the condition of the Reform School at Pontiac is such as to demand prompt attention, occasioned partly by a failure in the appropriation made to the institution to meet the increasing demands upon it; and, again, a class of boys are being sent to the institution never contemplated in the act creating it.

The State Board of Charities have completed their inspection of the charitable institutions in the southern and central portions of the State, and have fixed upon the first week in January to visit the institution in Chicago and the Northern Insane Asylum at Elgin.

CANADA.

Proposed New Steamship Line.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Dec. 20.—Since the arrival of the Boston Club in this city, arrangements have been made for two steamships being immediately placed in the trade between Boston and European ports, with a likelihood of four being in the trade very shortly. On 'Change, President M. P. Ryan, M. P., called the members together, and welcomed the visitors from Boston, hoping that when they went back they would do what they could to promote closer reciprocal trade relations between Canada and the United States. The Hon. Mr. Rice, President of the Commercial Club, replied.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Case Involving the Legality of Verbal Contracts.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Dec. 20.—The suit of Chapman & Chaney, lumber manufacturers, of this city, against Spafford & Scovill, of Rockford, Ill., to recover for 200,000 feet of lumber sold defendant, and burned Oct. 24, 1872, has just been decided for defendant by the Circuit Court. Plaintiff proved the sale of the lumber to defendant before the fire, but under the statute of frauds the jury found for defendant on the ground that the bargain was not in writing, and no part payment was made. The lumber was cut by plaintiffs, piled in the yard, and afterwards destroyed by fire before any payment was made. The case involved the legality of verbal contracts, and attracted considerable attention.

FIRES.

At Paris, Canada.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Can., Dec. 20.—Yesterday, a little after noon, the Grand River Knitting Mills, at Paris, were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $26,000. Seventy hands are thrown out of employment.

In Detroit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 20.—This afternoon A. B. Hinman's oil store took fire and was entirely destroyed. The loss is over $10,000; partly insured. The Champion Mills stock in the same block was more or less damaged by water.

LA SALLE TAX GRIEVANCES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Dec. 20.—An adjourned meeting of citizens who are dissatisfied with the city taxes, held at Opera-Hall last evening, a committee was appointed to confer with the Mayor and the Finance Committee of the Board of Common Council in regard to the matter. The amount required to meet the city's indebtedness for the year is $25,000, but the complaint is on account of an alleged excess of personal taxes and inequality in the levy.

THE LATE PROF. AGASSIZ'S SUCCESSOR.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 20.—By the deed of endowment of the school at Penikese, given by Mr. Anderson, the tobacconist, Prof. Agassiz had the right to select his successor as President, and he chose his son, Alexander Agassiz.

THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—London papers of the 8th, received to-day, contain the official report of Capt. Robertson, of the Loch Earn, which sunk the steamer Ville du Havre. It is as follows, so far as relates to the collision:

NOV. 22—2 a. m.—Latitude, 46 deg. 54 min. north; longitude, 35 deg. 6 min. west. Wind, south-southwest true. Ship braced up on the port tack, heading by standard compass northwest by west, or west half-north true. A steamer's mast-head was seen from one to two points on the port-bow; our side lights out, and burning brightly. Shortly after we saw the steamer's three lights. She was coming straight for us. Almost immediately she showed only her port and mast-head lights, and was steering apparently to pass under our stern. After a short time we rang our bell and ported the helm, as we thought she was coming too near, the steamer still showing only her port light. When close to our bow, the steamer's helm was starboarded, and she was across our bow. A collision was inevitable. The order was given to back our after-yards, but before the braces could be let go the two vessels

CAME IN COLLISION,

the Loch Earn striking the steamer amidships. The ships immediately separated. We threw our after-yards aback. Half the crew then shortened sail, and the remainder cleared away the port life-boat. The carpenter, being at the pumps, reported that the ship was making no water, and then went forward and found the bowsprit gone, and the bow smashed completely in, but the collision bulkhead was apparently uninjured. A boat from the Ville du Havre then came alongside, containing an officer and four men. I asked if the steamer was much injured. He said she was injured, but did not say she wanted assistance. As no signals of distress were made by the steamer, I thought at the time the boat was sent to render us assistance, but while talking to the officer I saw the steamer

APPARENTLY SETTLING DOWN,

and lowered the port life-boat at once in charge of the Second Officer and four men, who made towards the sinking ship. Our cutter and starboard life-boat were then cleared away, and in a few minutes dispatched to the scene of the catastrophe, their only guide being the cries of the drowning people, the steamer having disappeared. We kept our boats out till daylight until every one floating among the wreck was picked up. We succeeded in

SAVING EIGHTY-FOUR PERSONS

out of the 306, a large proportion having gone down with the steamer. The Ville du Havre only floated about fifteen minutes after being struck.

Capt. Robertson then proceeds to give an account of his

FALLING IN WITH THE TRIMOUNTAIN,

and transferring the steamer's passengers and crew to her, with the exception of Messrs. Cook and Weiss, and one of the steamer's firemen, who was injured. He then gave an account of his struggle to save his vessel.

The following incident of the disaster is told by the Captain of the Loch Earn:

A LADY SWAM ALONGSIDE

with a child in her arms. A rope was thrown to her, which she seized, but, in attempting to be pulled up, holding on by one arm, with the other round the child, her strength failed her, and the child was lost, but the poor mother was hauled on board.

AN IMPOSING REQUIEM MASS

was solemnized at Havre on the 8th inst., in honor of the victims. The Cathedral was draped in black from the roof to the floor, and was thronged by a congregation of 5,000 persons. The catafalque was surrounded by sailors of the Republican navy, and all the civic, naval, and military dignitaries of the place were present. The Cure's sermon was interrupted by bursts of grief from the worshipers. All the ships in the harbor dressed their flags half-mast high, and business was at a stand-still.

THE PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION

amounts to 40,000 francs, including contributions of the company. The singers of the Paris opera are to give a performance of "La Juive" at Havre for the benefit of the families of the victims.

Prof. Rufet, of the Geneva Theological Seminary, in which Cesar Fronier, lost by the Ville du Havre disaster, was a Professor, writes to this country asking if the American Christians could do something for Fronier's numerous family. He leaves a wife sick for many years, and six children, the oldest only 13 years and 6 months.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Semi-Civilized Tribes Decline to Mix with the Wild Savages of the Plains—The Former Desire to Be Recognized as Citizens of the United States—The Negroes Also Claim Citizenship.

UNITA, I. T., Dec. 20.—Considerable excitement exists in the Indian Territory over the recommendation of the President in his message to Congress to organize the Indian Territory for the purpose of locating a wild Indians among those people. At the recent meeting of the Okmulgee Convention, they declined to take any action in regard to modifying the Constitution until Congress changed its policy in regard to the Indian, of the plains. They say for sixty years they have been trying to civilize themselves and their children, and now to place the Modocs, Kickapoos, Arrapahoes, Kiowas, and Comanches alongside of them as neighbors would demoralize their children and destroy the labor of years. A large number of them told Supt. Henage that if the Government would limit the boundary to the ninety-eighth meridian, adopt them as citizens of the United States, and confine the wild Indians to the territory west of them, there would be no opposition among the people to a Territorial Government and allotment of the land.

A delegation of prominent colored people will visit Washington in January, to urge Congress to give them their property right in the Territory, and citizenship in the United States. All the people seem anxious that Congress should at this session give them courts and a form of government that will protect them in all their rights. They are now satisfied that citizenship and restriction of limits of the Territory so as to exclude the settlement of wild Indians in their midst will alone save them from degradation, and advance the civilization of the people.

MORTUARY.

Burial of the Remains of the Father of Mrs. President Grant.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20.—The remains of Frederick Dent, the father-in-law of President Grant, arrived here early this morning, accompanied by the President, Gen. Babcock, Marshal Sharpe, Colo. Casey, Frederick Dent, and Col. Frederick D. Grant. Quite a number of old friends of the deceased and intimate acquaintances of the President received the remains at East St. Louis, and accompanied them as a guard of honor to the residence of Col. John C. Dent, son of the deceased, 3704 Washington avenue, where a great number of old citizens, friends and former neighbors of the Dent family, had assembled. Gen. John Pope and several other military officers and a number of freemen, formerly slaves of the deceased, were present. The funeral ceremonies were performed at 10 o'clock, and were very brief. The Rev. John H. Brooks, of the Presbyterian Church in Scuth, read the services, and the Rev. Dr. Morris, formerly Bishop of the Methodist Church North, offered the closing prayer. The remains were then conveyed to the Bellefontaine Cemetery, where they will be buried beside those of Mrs. Dent. The funeral cortege was quite long. The pall-bearers were selected from among the oldest citizens and friends of the deceased.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Reduction of Passenger Rates on the Baltimore & Ohio Road.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 20.—The officers of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad here are advised that, on and after next Monday, passenger rates from Baltimore to Cincinnati and other Western cities will be reduced 20 to 33 per cent below the present rates.

DECLARED BANKRUPT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Howes & Macey, who suspended during the recent panic, were declared bankrupts by default to-day, they failing to put in an answer to the Court to the petition that they be so declared.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 20.—The Webster Society of the Law Department have chosen the following officers for the ensuing term: President, George P. Voorheis; Vice-President, E. N. Pendleton; Secretary, Miss Strickland; Treasurer, D. Rowen; Marshal, D. D. Farrell; Senior Critic, H. B. Fallass; Junior Critic, Wayne Heyman. The senior class of the Literary Department has appointed a committee consisting of W. H. Wells, J. D. Warner, E. H. Withey, L. Maxwell, Jr., Jas. F. Potter, M. Brennan, J. R. Woodruff and J. S. Hall, to co-operate with the Committee appointed by the Alumni last June to devise means for increasing the attendance of the class day and commencement exercises. The exercises in all departments of the University closed yesterday, and will be resumed on Monday, Jan. 4. Jacob Hangsterfer, the students' old friend and favorite restaurateur, died last Thursday evening of the dropsy.

THE TURF.

Last Day of the Louisiana Jockey Club Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 20.—The fall meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club closed to-day with a fair attendance and good track. Weather clear and cool.

FIRST race, Haffin stake, for 2-year olds, one mile, $25 entrance, play or pay; $700 added; twenty-six nominations, ten starters. Won by Ballankeel; Bay Rum second, Parylee third, beating Col. Neligan Stone's b. g. Sweet Bay, Tom Alexander's Larry, Hart's Stampede, and Bonaventure. Time, 1:46½. Ballankeel took the lead and kept it throughout, winning by a length. Colbrill's Planter ran away, going three and a half miles, and was withdrawn. Bay Rum was the favorite.

Second race, consolation purse, $400. Falmouth took the lead, keeping it, winning by two lengths; Western Star second, I. O. U. third, beating Tidal, Tom Leathers, Quartermaster, Alovile, Mary L, and Capt. Hutchinson. Time, 1:44¼. Western Star was the favorite, selling in the pool first, for 50; I. O. U., 45; Tom Leathers, 45; Falmouth, 30; the field, 55.

Third Race—Four mile heats, Club purse, $1,200.

Silent Friend	1	1
Carrington	3	2
Bonnabel	2	3
Tom Aiken	4	dis

Time—7:44; 8:16½.

Silent Friend was the favorite, two to one against the field, and won easily.

POLITICAL.

Gov. Booth Elected United States Senator for California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—At the Joint Convention of both Houses of the Legislature to-day, Gov. Booth was elected United States Senator on the first ballot.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—There is much rejoicing here and at Sacramento over the election of Booth, and the defeat of the railroad monopoly. The result will give unbounded satisfaction throughout the States.

MUTINY OF LUNALILO'S ARMY.

An Amusing Coup d'Etat—Peace Re-established.

From the San Francisco Post.

By the schooner Fanny, just arrived from Honolulu, we have news from the Sandwich Islands. Admiral Pennock's pennant floats in the harbor of Honolulu, and it appears probable that his stay there will be prolonged for several months. It is said that the gallant Admiral is a warm advocate for the annexation of the Hawaiian Kingdom, and does not hesitate to give his views publicly. The American policy is by no means an aggressive one, and if the Islands are to become a part of the property of the United States, the changes will not be made until a fitting opportunity offers. Lately an occasion for intervention did present itself, which, as the matters turned out, partook more of the ludicrous than the tragic, but which might have had very serious results. The Hawaiian army, horse, foot and artillery, numbers eighty-three men—officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, and band included. Discontented with certain changes which had taken place under King Lunalilo's Government, the army mutinied to a man and openly raised the standard of revolt. The matter which particularly inflamed the military ire was the appointment of two obnoxious individuals as Adjutant-General and Inspector-General. What an "Instructing Captain" may be is not quite clear, but he is a functionary indispensable to the great Hawaiian military organization. Well, the army threw off all allegiance to constituted authorities, issued an ultimatum setting forth that no hope of a compromise could be entertained unless the objectionable officers be removed from their posts. A little energy and show of decision would have sufficed to quell the storm in a teapot at the very commencement; but energy and decision do not thrive at Honolulu. Instead of taking vigorous measures, the authorities hesitated, made timid overtures of reconciliation, and altogether proved themselves so unequal to the situation that the mutineers found to their astonishment that they were positively feared, and waxed audacious accordingly. Prayers were tried unavailingly, menaces were laughed at, the insurgents would not lay down their arms, and stuck by the terms they had themselves dictated. Then the Adjutant-General rose in his wrath and called out the volunteers. The volunteers responded promptly, and were instructed to surround the barracks occupied by the rebels and reduce the stronghold at all cost. But the brave army proved equal to the emergency. The only two cannons in the Kingdom (bar those on Punchbowl) had been drawn inside the barracks, mounted, and primed, frowned on the approaches at either side. A large stock of pot, salt fish, dogs, and other native delicacies, had been laid in, and there was small hope of starving out the garrison. The volunteers advanced, the army manned the ramparts, gave a cheer of defiance, and invited McDuff and friends to come on. The volunteers halted, night fell, and all was still. The morning broke, the volunteers had vanished. An ill-advised, accidental shot fired, would have brought on a melee, which would probably have developed into a general massacre, for the army made no secret of being ill-disposed toward the whites, and had, during its ten days insurrection, inflamed the native populace and worked the Kanakas up to fever point. Fortunately there were two ships of war, one American and one Russian, in port, and their presence served as a wholesome check. To resume, the army had gained the victory, and seemed somewhat embarrassed to know what to do with it; but the truly great are ever merciful. Besides, the victors, like Alexander, had no more worlds to conquer; so the officers unanimously offered their resignations, which were promptly accepted. Now, out of the eighty-three brave hearts forming the army, fifty-three were officers, and these disposed of, the problem which had so puzzled the Government must be much easier to solve. An order was issued disbanding the Royal Hawaiian army and the rank and file seemed loth to disband itself as a supplementary firman appeared by which the officers were one and all transformed into policemen. Everybody was satisfied and sweet peace resumed her sway; but here, beyond doubt, was an occasion where the intervention of a foreign power would be quite justifiable, seeing that the King's Government was powerless to re-establish order. Lunalilo's health is very bad, which does not surprise those who knew His Majesty as Prince Bill; and there is a whisper that Queen Emma—as deservedly beloved a lady as was ever a woman in the world—is attacked with leprosy. Altogether, the prospects, viewed by native eyes, are gloomy. The French and English Admirals are expected, greatly to the delight of the merchants, whose business has suffered sadly since the destruction of the whaling fleet. Such of the whalers as have come all tell the same story—whales scarce and a bad season generally.

THE ERIE CANAL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The experiment of getting the ice-bound boats of the Erie Canal through to tide-water, is likely to prove a decided success. At Schenectady, 150 miles from this city, the water is favorable, a number of boats that left Schenectady yesterday will be got to tide-water.

DRIED FRUIT FOR CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—The American brig Alice M. Putnam has just arrived in this port, containing 30,000 boxes of raisins for J. W. Doane & Co., of Chicago.

HOG-KILLING IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 20.—The number of hogs slaughtered in Cincinnati since Nov. 1 is 415,000; same time last year, 336,000.

Singular Death.

The Rev. J. F. Wicklein, pastor of a church near Reading, Pa., was suddenly killed last week under peculiar circumstances. Having gone gunning, his dogs ran a rabbit into a hollow tree. With two companions he took hold of the tree to shake out the rabbit, when instantly the entire trunk broke into three pieces and fell with a terrible crash, the uppermost part striking Mr. Wicklein on the head, crushing him to the earth and killing him instantly. The two others were not hurt. The skull of the unfortunate man was crushed, and the neck dislocated, so that death must have been instantaneous.

The Congregational Fair at Burlington, Iowa, came the confidence dodge, advertising admission 10 cents and then charging a dime for each tableaux—making a square half dollar.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CHIEF-JUSTICESHIP.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—A prominent Administration Senator stated to a friend in conversation to-day, that he intends to vote for the confirmation of Mr. Williams to the Chief-Justiceship, because of his (the Senator's) friendship for Gen. Grant, but he is satisfied that the nomination will be rejected by the Senate if a vote is taken. He added that he hopes, and has reason to expect, that the President will withdraw the nomination of Williams immediately upon the reconvening of the Senate after the holiday recess.

THE JUDGE DURELL CASE.

Messrs. Wilson, of Indiana, and Eldridge, of Wisconsin, of the House Judiciary Committee, having been directed to go to New Orleans during the holiday recess to take testimony upon which the Committee may present articles of impeachment against Judge Durell, will leave here to-morrow night.

GOING HOME.

The railroad trains from this city last night and to-day were crowded with members of the lobby, or "third house," and other visitors who intend to spend the holidays at their homes. It is remarked, however, that a larger number of Congressmen and residents of other cities propose remaining in Washington during the approaching holidays than on former similar occasions. This is accounted for by the fact that the hotels and boarding places are better, and many more outsiders now rent residences here and settle down in them with their families to spend the winter than heretofore.

OCEAN MAILS.

A decision in regard to the carriage of the ocean mails between New York and Europe will probably be arrived at by the Postmaster General on Tuesday next, in order to secure the quickest and most reliable transportation of these mails. Mr. Creswell is inclined towards no permanent or lengthy contracts, but to so arrange the service as to enable him to revise, and if necessary change the schedule of vessels every three months for the purpose of giving the trans-Atlantic mails to the best and fastest steamers leaving New York on each of the days on which mails are sent. There is great competition among the various lines of steamers that run to and from New York and Europe for these ocean mails, not so much on account of the compensation involved as to obtain the prestige of carrying them.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

Several members of Congress from the sections of the country immediately interested are opposed to the proposition contained in the circular which has been handed around for signatures by which a union of the members from the West, Northwest, and South is intended to be effected, the object being to secure combined action on measures for the cheapening of transportation to the seaboard. A meeting of the members favorable to the several projects of the above character is to be held in the hall of the House of Representatives on the Tuesday following the reassembling of Congress.

INVESTIGATION WANTED.

It is suggested that, under the resolution of the House, the Committee on the District of Columbia would do well to secure the services of Warren, the expert who ferreted out the "Whisky" frauds in New York, to examine the accounts of the District of Columbia, the Board of Public Works, and the former municipal governments of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and of this District so far as regards the expenditures for improvement.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Protests are coming in from different parts of the country, signed by business men quite generally, against the repeal of the Bankrupt law. They urge, that while a modification is necessary under the circumstances, a sweeping repeal of the entire law would be productive of great injury to the business interest of the country.

[To the Associated Press.]

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—Receipts of internal revenue for the month, $5,306,076, and for the fiscal year, $45,119,567. Outstanding legal-tenders, $375,903,218.

FOREIGN MAILS.

The Postmaster-General announces that he will arrange a system by which European mails shall be dispatched from New York four times a week, on steamers sailing on any given Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, or Saturday, which, according to past record, have best fulfilled their conditions of speed, security, and certainty.

RENNSYLVANIA.

The Adoption of the New Constitution.

Philadelphia (Dec. 17).

It is anticipated that the majority for the new Constitution at the election yesterday in this State will foot up to a grand total of 175,000. To the surprise of the most sanguine friend of reform, and even to the members of the ring themselves, this city, which was calculated to return at least 40,000 against the proposed organic law, turned out of the old well-worn ruts and gave a majority for the Constitution, the figures amounting to nearly 27,000. Gigantic arrangements for consummate fraud were made. Fifty employes of the Custom House and the Post-Office in Baltimore were imported into the city and quartered at No. 208 South Broad street (Bunting's old tavern) and at the Columbian House, on the same street, above Arch. These men were paid $20 each, and operated extensively in the Tenth, Ninth, and adjacent wards. They were well fed by well-known roughs of this city. Besides these foreign importations, the usual gangs of home repeaters were employed and remunerated to the tune of $10, and then corrupt Democratic Inspectors of Election were purchased, and the entire machinery of impersonation, repeating, and false counting, and the attendant wheels which work within wheels, were set in motion to overcome the tight vote that was expected from the State. The Police Department, a most valuable adjunct, was used as an assistant, and it was a matter of impossibility for a citizen to have a repeater taken into custody. Orders were issued to this effect. The Fire Department, which is another political machine, was employed in the work of fraud. Outrages were common. Men were knocked down in almost every ward in the city at the polls before they could get in a ballot for the Constitution. Book-holders having the registry-lists of the Democracy were coolly knocked down by roughs and their books stolen and destroyed. A portion of the Baltimore gang of repeaters made an attack upon an advertising wagon of the Reform Club as it turned into Race street from Broad, and demolished the concern, firing upon the driver and wounding one of the horses. No arrests were made, the police looking on at any violent demonstration, acting upon orders, as stated, themselves in the Good Will Engine-house in the immediate vicinity. But the acme of the fraud was perpetrated in the very office of Mayor Stokley. The reporters assembled in the rooms for the purpose of obtaining the returns of the hourly vote in the wards, which were brought them by the police, the figures were being given out by Health Officer Addricks, and the newspapermen supposed that they were the honest returns. Mayor Stokley at this point came out of his private office and asked if the reporters had secured the 1 o'clock return—the correct figures—and being answered in the affirmative he replied, "Well, come in at my table and we will compare them with the original figures. I want this vote to go out all right. I am not going to allow any man to put me in a hole, so I will see that there is no manipulating done." The Mayor then read off his list of figures, which wrought an entire transformation in the return, which in every instance of change was in favor of the Constitution. Last night the city was jubilant. Bands of music were parading the streets and serenading the leaders who had distinguished themselves in the campaign for the Constitution, while heavy brazen bells, mounted upon large wagons, were driven through the town announcing through their molten throats the great victory that the people had achieved.

COMMENTS OF THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

In this city the vote as returned is 54,778 "for the new Constitution" to 27,914 "against," showing a majority of 26,864 in favor of the work of the Convention, out of an aggregate vote, as returned, of 82,692. We do not doubt that the true majority is much greater than this, but the friends of fair elections will be agreeably surprised that so much has been accorded. The demonstration by the people was so overwhelming that the usual practice of Fabricating returns was soon found to be unavailing. It was tried in some quarters, but abandoned early in the day and in but a few of the wards, and notably in the Nineteenth, where it took a couple of hours after the polls closed to reduce the returns to something like decency from the scandalous figures reported in the early part of the day. The vote in Philadelphia shows that the opponents of the new Constitution greatly misapprehended the depth of the public feeling in favor of enfranchisement from the abuses under which they have suffered so long and so patiently. It expresses the deep desire of the people of Philadelphia to be rid of that most iniquitous system by which a few men—a very few—have had the power to put any man into any office, from the ward Constable to the highest officer, no matter how unfit he was, no matter how large the majority cast against him. It speaks their earnest aspiration to be free from legislative abuses, to be liberated from the manifold wrongs inflicted on their city. It expresses the strong desire for good government for the State, and for a hopeful riddance from the corruptions that had made the names of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania "rings" notorious throughout all the length and breadth of the country, to the shame of our people wherever they went. It expresses, finally, the strong thankfulness of our people to the Convention for the great good work it has done. The same feeling pervaded the entire State, for there was not a county that had not suffered, and not a community that had not been victimized. In one quarter a Judge was legislated out of office by the most shameless trickery; in another the entire lumber trade was constantly at the mercy of a few speculators; in another three or four counties were continually threatened with the peril of being torn to pieces to glut the avarice of a single man; in another large sections of country found all their business interests sacrificed time after time by the greed of private corporations—and so through a long catalogue of wrongs that would fill columns of this journal by their bare recital. And over all this was the consciousness that the very money of the people themselves was being made the instrument by which these manifold wrongs were wrought,—that a few men entrenched at Harrisburg behind the strong barricades erected by the power of this money, were able to dictate legislation and dispose of the high offices of the State according to their own arbitrary will. The upheaval of yesterday was to get rid of this tyranny of corruption and these crying abuses. The people of the State have availed themselves of their opportunity. Patient as they have been, they have at last warned all the "rings," big and little here and elsewhere, that "their time has come."

From the Philadelphia Press—Rep.

Pennsylvania yesterday resumed her sovereignty by accepting the new Constitution presented to her by her servants by a majority that has been gradually rising, and at last accounts looks like 175,000. Philadelphia, which was to lead the opposition, leads the victory. Her great verdict of 30,000 was unexpected to both parties. All plots and predictions failed before the marvelous popular outbreak. Perhaps the most notable exhibition of fraud detected is the story of the Nineteenth Ward. Not less significant was the vote of the Republican counties. They were moved as by an inspiration. Allegheny gave a Lincoln majority. Schuylkill, Bradford, Chester, Lancaster, Lycoming, Centre, Blair, Huntington, Luzerne, Erie, Warren, Venango, Lawrence, Franklin—it was like a great army rising from its sleep to the trumpet-call of battle, fresh, eager, resolved, and full of righteous wrath. And equal to the great occasion was the Democratic party. We accord to it the homage of our admiration and respect. It has done many things in the past that we have condemned. It has been abundantly and frequently mist

THE COURTS.

The Emery Contempt Case.

A Contumacious Defendant Sent to Jail.

The Houghs Deny Their Alleged Bankruptcy.

Important New Suits -- Heavy Counsel Fees--Bankruptcy Items.

THE EMERY-FARRELL CONTEMPT CASE.

Saturday morning Judge Blodgett decided the motion for Enoch Emery and De Witt C. Farrell to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of court. Without reciting the whole story, it will be sufficient to say, in explanation, that there have been for a long time pending in the United States Courts several suits commenced by distillers of Peoria against the United States Collector, Enoch Emery. Some time last summer these suits were dismissed on motion of plaintiff's attorney. Shortly afterward a suit was begun in chancery, in Peoria, against Emery and Tice, and a decree obtained by default. Emery, who held $20,000 to be paid over to Tice when he should have furnished one of his metres to Farrell, was by this decree ordered to pay it over to Farrell. He did so in good faith as alleged by one side, fraudulently and collusively as the opposite party maintain, shortly after the suits in the United States Circuit Court here were reinstated, and it was claimed that the dismissal had been illegally made and without authority from the proper party in interest. This instantly raised a question between the acts of the State Court. In September a motion was made against Emery and Farrell, and Thursday substantially the same question was brought up again. Saturday Judge Blodgett gave his decision. He said he did not wish to make any remarks further than were necessary to decide this question, and he would make an order that Emery and Farrell could pay the $20,000 into court by Saturday, the 27th.

A CONTUMACIOUS DEFENDANT.

Friday was the return day of the order issued against James Love, Jr., to show cause why he should not be attached for contempt of court some time before the fire. Mrs. Love had obtained a divorce and decree of alimony against her husband, James Love. The original decree having been destroyed, a certified copy thereof was filed. This was surreptitiously abstracted by James Love, as is alleged. The clerk in Judge Farwell's room made an affidavit that Love had asked to take it, promising to return it, and that was the last seen of it. Friday Love failed to appear, and an attachment was issued, and on Saturday morning he was brought into court in charge of a Deputy Sheriff. When asked if he had a lawyer, he replied no, he did not wish any. He wanted the case settled. The decree granting alimony had made a lien on his property for the payment of the allowance, and Love is attempting to force the Court to release the property. He refused to answer any questions, or give any intimation of the whereabouts of the decree. His only reply was, he wished to be sent to jail, or have the matter settled then. Judge Farwell remarked that he had never yet sent any one to jail, and did not wish to do it, but would be compelled to. The defendant continued obstinate, and an order was therefore made that he be committed to jail until the further order of the Court.

The case is remarkable, and the stupidity or obstinacy of Love still more so. He evidently thinks by browbeating the Court into complying with his wishes. The desire of the Judge to be lenient did him credit as a man, but could not be sustained for a moment in view of the flagrant insult to the Court, and the importance of keeping inviolate its records. When Mr. Love has tasted prison fare for a week or so, his nerve and obstinacy will probably be a little tempered with wisdom.

A CHURCH IN TROUBLE.

The Trustees of the East Van Buren Street German Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church filed a voluminous bill in the Superior Court Saturday against Moore and Devoe and over fifty others, defendants. In August, complainants made a contract with Moore and Devoe to erect a church and business block on the southwest corner of Fourth avenue and Van Buren street, for about $30,000. The parsonage portion was to be finished by Oct. 1, under a penalty of $10 a day for each day thereafter it should be unfinished, the remainder to be completed by Nov. 1, under a penalty of $20. A large amount of extra work was also subsequently ordered. Before beginning the contract, Moore and Devoe made a bond in the sum of $15,000 conditioned to perform their work and save complainants harmless from all mechanics' liens or claims of sub-contractors or employes, and to finish the work at the specified time. They immediately went to work, hired hands, and made sub-contracts, and continued until the 11th of October, when they quit and refused to go on any further. About $7,000 had been paid, and over $10,000 has been put since. Moore & Devoe, besides failing to pay their own contract, have neglected to pay the sub-contractors and laborers, and, in consequence, about fifty notices of mechanics' lien have been served on complainants. Some of the same have even served two notices. Some of them have been served on the pastor and some of the Trustees. Twelve suits have been commenced, and one judgment recovered in a Justice's Court. A garnishee judgment was also recovered against them. Complainants claim that the Justice had no jurisdiction, the contract not having been completed, and that if these actions be allowed to be prosecuted, a multiplicity of suits will result. To-day a large number of suits are to be filed, and complainants therefore ask that these officials be restrained from prosecuting their suits or obtaining mechanics' liens, that an account be had, and that if any mechanics are found to be entitled to liens, Moore & Devoe and their bondsmen may be decreed to discharge them in accordance with their engagement. An injunction was accordingly issued by Judge Moore, on a bond for $1,000 being filed.

A BULL IN THE CHINA SHOP.

Wallace R. Coudict filed a bill in the Superior Court Saturday against Albert Pick, T. M. Bradley, and Elijah C. Lawrence. He sets out that in November, 1872, he formed a partnership with E. C. Lawrence in the crockery business, to contribute $10,000 and Lawrence to put in $8,000 worth of crockery, and to share and share alike in profits and losses. Each partner was to draw not more than $3,000 a year. Condict only drawn $280, while Lawrence has taken his $3,000. Since the co-partnership was formed the business has been carried on at a loss—over $8,000—$4,000 of which Lawrence should repay, and this, with the amount drawn out, will more than balance the amount put in by him. Complainant has also loaned the firm about $29,968.67, used in purchasing goods, for which he has taken the firm note only drawn $280, while Lawrence has taken his $3,000. Since the co-partnership was formed the business has been carried on at a loss—over $8,000—$4,000 of which Lawrence should repay, and this, with the amount drawn out, will more than balance the amount put in by him. Complainant has also loaned the firm about $29,968.67, used in purchasing goods, for which he has taken the firm note only. On the 23d of November the firm owed him, and the assets were about $25,000. On that day Albert Pick recovered judgment against Lawrence and one Henry Phillips, a former partner, for $2,183.86, on which an execution was issued, a levy made, and a custodian put in charge of the store. Complainant states that if account was had now it would be found that he had no interest after paying the debts and loans. He thinks that as the present year is a good one in the trade, a large profit could be made if the firm were allowed to go on, during the next thirty days, and asks an injunction against the defendants to prevent their selling Lawrence's interest, and that an account be had of the profits due him. An injunction was issued, on filing a bond in the sum of $4,000.

HEAVY COUNSEL FEES.

Hugo Rogers is engaged in hearing a case before Gookins & Roberts to recover from Mrs. E. Hughes $15,000 for legal services rendered. It has been on trial for two days, and the testimony for plaintiffs is not yet concluded.

NOTES IN CHANCERY OF THE HOUGHS.

Thomas C. R. M. and O. S. Hough filed their bill in chancery, to the petition in bankruptcy filed by them, alleging that they are not traders in the meaning of the Bankrupt act, nor did they make payment of their commercial paper. That they say the checks on which the alleged bankruptcy was based, were extended at the time of payment, and were not cashed for one fourteen days before the petition was filed.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Kennedy brought an action in assumpsit against F. E. Hinckley, A. B. Meeker, E. F. Winslow, J. H. Wilson, and A. E. Wicks, claiming $100,000.

Edmund Knairer, Henry Wischemeyer, Matthew Laflin, W. W. Boyington, and Joseph L. Otis, filed petitions in the District Court of the United States against the Chicago Fire Insurance Company. They all allege that they borrowed money from the Company, and had policies in it, wherein they have sustained loss. They therefore ask for a set-off of their claims, and that an account may be taken of the amount the Company owes them, and that an account may be taken between parties.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

In the case of C. H. Beckwith & Sons a rule was issued on the supplemental petition for them to show cause in five days.

In the case of Albert K. Gage an order for the examination of Elizabeth Dolan, on the 22d day of December, was issued.

Eben E. Sherwood et. al. were adjudicated bankrupt by confession, a warrant issued returnable Jan. 20, and Bradford Hancock appointed Provisional Assignee.

Charles L. Boyd was adjudicated bankrupt by default, and a warrant issued returnable Jan. 21, 1874.

In the case of George Stewart, a rule was entered on the Assignee, Edwin Bean, to show cause in five days why he should not be removed for not filing a report or account.

In the case of Gardner & Gould, the Sheriff was ordered to release the goods of the debtors from the lien of his levy thereon in favor of Eames.

The matter of Smeal, Bebanks & Co. was referred to the Register to make a final account.

William Blair & Co. filed a petition against M. A. Thayer, alleging that he has committed an act of bankruptcy, in not paying a note made to them, on which there is due $543.10. A rule to show cause for Dec. 30 was issued.

Anna S. Chandler filed a petition against Edward H. Noyes, alleging that Noyes owes her $2,500, and that he has been a member of the firm of Chandler, Pomeroy & Co. A rule to show cause Dec. 30 was issued.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Roswell B. Mason brought suit for $7,500 in covenant against George W. Billings.

Timothy J. Darcy filed a petition against Patrick H. Heffron for a mechanic's lien to the amount of $2,840.94 on the premises 68 East Randolph street.

Henry Faust sued Thomas McArthur for $2,500.

Simon Adler and Abraham Orttinger commenced a trespass suit against Charles C. Collins and James S. McElligott, claiming $5,000.

Study & Marcy sued A. B. Van Cott & Co. for $1,000.

James H. Campbell brought suit for $5,000 against William and M. H. McKillip.

John D. Emack, for the use of David C. Smith, brought an action for $1,500 against J. M. W. Jones.

Lucius G. Tuttle began an action for $2,000 against Morton F. Hale.

Seth Gage, Albert Gage, John N. Gage, John W. Polly, and William Oliver sued John Wallner for $1,000.

R. M. and W. C. Lockhart brought suit for $2,000 against the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company.

William F. Coolbaugh sued B. F. Pixley and T. M. Hall for $2,000.

J. W. Eschenberg, as Receiver of the estate of Ohm & Kistner, recovered judgment by confession against A. Wallbaum for $2,982.50.

Robert Law began an action in replevin to recover the value of 1,025 tons of coal, valued at $6,300, which he alleges Killer and Evarts are detaining from him.

Miller T. Ames and John M. Corse brought suit for $25,000 against Adam Smith, and against the Swansea Smelting and Refining Company, claiming a like amount.

Michael Brand and John Bohland, as executors of the will of Valentine Busch, filed a bill for foreclosure against Nicholas Strasser and wife and the Union Lumber Company, claiming that Strasser gave to Busch a note and order for $7,000, on Lot 5, of Assessors' Subdivision of Block 47, which note, together with interest, is still due and unpaid.

CIRCUIT COURT IN BRIEF.

Theodore A. Shaw entered up judgment by confession against Stephen B. Bowles for the sum of $9,500.16.

Charles D. Cole brought suit for $1,000 against A. W. Percy and R. J. Percy.

Augustus Van Buren commenced an action in ejectment against James Wright, laying his damages at $1,000.

THE CALL.

Judge Gary's call is 59 to 79, except 66 and 74.

Judge McRoberts' call is 55 to 58, 60 to 62, 64, 65, 67 to 77, inclusive.

Judge Murphy will call 26, 28, 29, 32, 34 to 47 and 49.

Judge Rogers will have no call to-day, 56 being on trial.

Judge Booth will call 31 to 40.

CLARK STREET,

The Track Laid from the Bridge to Randolph Street--Through-Cars To-Morrow.

As stated in yesterday's TRIBUNE, the North Side City Railway Company began laying the track on Clark street, from the bridge to Randolph street at midnight 12 o'clock Saturday night. This time was chosen for two reasons: the travel on the street would be less interrupted, and the injunction threatened by Mr. B. F. Culver could not be served until after the completion of the work, which would, of course, be too late. Accordingly a force of 110 men was on hand promptly at the time mentioned, the rail beds and rails were already loaded, and on the stroke of midnight the small army of laborers made their appearance and commenced work. The Superintendent of the North Side Company, Mr. M. W. Squires, gave his personal supervision to the job, and at the present writing the rails are laid the whole length, and the southern portion has been repaved. The whole repaving will be completed this morning, though it was the intention of the Superintendent to run a car over the track before midnight to insure the recognition of the rails as a horse railway route, before any legal process could possibly be served.

As this work has long been desired by the majority of citizens living on the North Side, and as the connection has been prevented hitherto only by the opposition of the Sherman estate, whose trustee, Mr. J. L. Marsh, obtained an injunction preventing the laying of the track, it may be interesting to our readers to know that the persons interested in the Sherman House and most of the adjoining property having some time ago become convinced that the railway would enhance, rather than depreciate, the value of their property, all objections were withdrawn except those made by Mr. Marsh and Mr. Culver. The former would consent to the laying of two double tracks without turnouts, tables, or switches, while the latter would not consent to any grant, consent to all. The North Side Company, as stated at the time in THE TRIBUNE, had agreed to Mr. Marsh's conditions over three weeks ago, but being threatened by an injunction on the prayer of Mr. Culver, thought best to wait until the work could be rushed through without giving time for interference. The Company have agreed to maintain only the two tracks between Randolph street and the river, during the duration of their lease, and to resist, by all legal means, all attempts thereafter to put down any switches, turntables, sidetracks, or other incumbrances beyond the pair of tracks. The question of through cars from Twenty-second street to Lincoln Park is now practically settled, and the long-suffering public will greatly rejoice thereat. Cars will probably begin making regular trips to-morrow.

JOHN MITCHEL.

An informal meeting of Irish societies, called to take into consideration the question of procuring music, at reasonable rates, for the proper celebration of St. Patrick's Day, was held at the Father Mathew Temperance Hall, on West Harrison street, yesterday afternoon. The clmir was taken by Justice David Walsh, and Mr. L. H. O'Connor officiated as Secretary.

The question before the meeting was debated at some length, but, finally it was agreed to postpone action until the representatives of all the Irish organizations, civil and military, could be got together, two weeks from Sunday.

The Conference Committee, appointed at Burke's Hotel Saturday night, to lay before the meeting the question of John Mitchel's lecture, was granted a hearing.

Hon. Thomas M. Halpine stated that Mr. Hooley had informed Messrs. Onahan and Hoyne that his Opera-House could be had for the lecture Sunday evening.

The Chairman made some complimentary remarks about the career of Mr. Mitchel, and hoped that all would unite, so far as in them lay, to give him a good reception.

On motion, the following Committee was appointed to confer with the Irish meeting to be held in the interest of the Mitchel lecture at Burke's European Hotel this evening: Messrs. James Hulligan, Matthew Fleming, B. O'Sullivan, J. M. Connell, Charles E. Moore, E. J. Onniffe, W. J. Maskel, and P. McGuire.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the Committee, and the meeting adjourned.

MR. GAGE'S PROPERTY.

The Bondsmen Agree that Its Acceptance by the City Does Not Release Them.

And They Therefore See No Reason for Assuming a New Liability.

THE TRIBUNE stated yesterday morning that a meeting was held at the City Hall, Saturday, in which the Mayor, Corporation Counsel, and Mr. Wirt Dexter, the counsel for the bondsmen on Mr. Gage's bond, took part, and that it was proposed on the part of the city that Mr. Gage's property should be put into the hands of a Trustee, to realize upon it, and turn over the proceeds to the city, provided the bondsmen bound themselves to make up the deficiency if the sum obtained for the property did not cover the total defalcation, a proposition to which Mr. Dexter declined acceding until he had consulted his clients. We have learned from a trustworthy source that, in addition to this, the question as to whether the acceptance by the city of Mr. Gage's offer to turn over his property would affect the liability of his bondsmen was discussed substantially as follows:

Mayor Colvin said that Mr. Gage had proposed to turn over to the city a large amount of property which should be speedily sold and the proceeds applied in payment of his deficit; that, if the city consented to this plan they were desirous of having it so done, that it should in no way impair the present liability of the bondsmen, whatever that might be.

The counsel for the bondsmen then inquired whether the Mayor had been advised at any time by any lawyer, that the payment by Mr. Gage of a portion of his deficit in money, or the transfer of property, which might ultimately accomplish the same end, and which would be to the obvious advantage of the bondsmen, since it would tend to diminish any sum they might finally be called upon to pay—whether that fact could, by any possibility, be laid hold of in any way by the bondsmen against the covenants of the bond?

It was agreed by all the legal gentlemen present that in law there was no force to the objection, and that whatever was done in the way of having the bondsmen reaffirm their liability was for the purpose of quieting the public mind, and not because there was, in fact, any legal obstacle in the way of the city receiving from Mr. Gage whatever he had to pay or apply on account of his indebtedness, either in money or in property.

The counsel for the bondsmen stated that their position at present was just this: that they were willing and anxious to do anything to aid in the speedy conversion of Mr. Gage's entire property, and the payment of the proceeds to the city, but did not see why there should be coupled with that proposition, an assumption of a new and perhaps enlarged liability on the bondsmen; that, in the present condition of affairs, there existed no defense on the part of the bondsmen, it could do the city no harm to receive from Mr. Gage further and additional security, but in the event that it should turn out that there was a good defense on the part of the bondsmen, it would then prove to be most obviously the duty of the city to secure from Mr. Gage as large a payment as possible.

The position which the bondsmen will probably continue to occupy is the one above stated, that they will do all they can to further and advance a rapid realization upon Mr. Gage's property without assuming on their own part any new or enlarged liability.

HYDE PARK.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

A regular meeting of the Trustees of the Village of Hyde Park was held Saturday evening, at the Village Hall. All the members were present.

John McCaffrey came in person, and desired some change to be made in village warrants now in his hands. It was ordered that the clerk be instructed to issue warrants not exceeding $12,000 to John McCaffrey, payable Aug. 1, 1874. Including interest to that date, to retire certain warrants held by him.

The Committee on Finance, in response to the request of the President, made a long report on the village finances and management:

1. Deprecating "legal drafts on the Treasurer.

2. Recommending that no drafts be hereafter paid unless the money is on hand in the proper fund.

3. That care be taken that special assessments shall not always fall short, and thus deplete the Treasury.

4. That some means be devised to lessen the expense of making special assessments.

5. That no work be hereafter let until the money is actually paid into the Treasury.

6. That the salaries of town officers shall not be decreased, but all employes should be held to a strict account, and any delinquency should be visited by uncompromising dismissal from service.

7. No work should be let, except on written contract; neither the President nor any member, nor any committee should be allowed any discretionary power to make contracts; all matters should be transacted in open Board; and if exceptional cases arise, the Board should judge of their merits.

8. All incomes or licenses should be paid directly to the Treasurer; no officer should be allowed to receive any money for him, except as his agent.

9. Two forms of blank receipts, such as are used in the City of Chicago, are recommended; and no claim should be paid unless such form is properly signed by the payee.

On motion, the report was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The following bills were approved and ordered to be paid: Sam G. Rhoades, village Engineer, $166.66; John Dulinger, Engineer's assistant, $22.00; Daniel Healy, Superintendent's salary, $183.33; John McCaffrey, repairs on Forty-seventh street, $137.50; Beatty & Barker, Madison avenue sewer, $898.90; American Bridge Co., repairs Dalton bridge, $8.35; total, $1,411.74. Fifteen bills and pay rolls were presented and referred to the standing Committees, under the rule.

The bill of the Assessment Commissioners, referred last week to the attorney, were returned by him with his written opinion that the bills of such special assessments as have been abandoned, should be paid out of the special assessment expense fund; and of the others out of such special fund now in process of collection. The matter was referred back again to the Finance Committee.

The first estimate of C. E. Hequembourgh en iron pipes was referred to the Attorney for his opinion on the requirements of the contract, as to whether pipes are to be paid for as they are received or after they are laid in place.

The bond of James H. Ely, Village Collector, in the sum of $200.000, approved by the President, was filed with the Village Clerk.

Petitions were presented from W. P. Gray, Nutt & Brookes, and others, for construction of culverts on Seventy-ninth street, under the Fort Wayne and Michigan Southern Railroads, and on Seventy-fifth street, under the Illinois Central Railroad, in order that drainage may be had through the Fort Wayne ditch. They were referred to the Attorney to notify the railroad Companies to construct the same.

Petitions were also received from D. H. Sheldon for crossing for sidewalk on Greenwood avenue and Forty-eighth street; from H. T. Burkley and others for completion of sidewalk on Forty-eighth street; and from C. B. Waite, remonstrating against the order for construction of a sidewalk on Hyde Park avenue in front of Block 20, all of which were referred to Committee No. 4.

A petition from G. Vondersyde to have the Illinois Central Railroad Company remove their fences off of the line of One Hundred and Fifteenth street, recently opened by owners of property, so they can reach the station, was referred to the Attorney; and one from Pierce & Benjamin to have Terence McGovern and John Delohoide appointed special policemen at Hyde Park Hotel, without pay from the village, was granted.

It was resolved that the Superintendent examine the condition of Evans avenue sidewalk, and report how much is completed and how much remains to be done.

Petitions were presented from B. F. Jacobs, H. B. Bogue, Charles Hitchcock, and others, praying for a sewer on Greenwood avenue, at an expense of not over $6,000, to be collected in 1875. It was referred to Committee No. 4, the Engineer and Superintendent to report at the next meeting.

The following ordinance, reported by the attorney, was adopted:

Be it ordained, &c., That that part of Hyde Park avenue lying east of the Illinois Central Railroad right-of-way, as lies between the north line of Fifty-seventh street, and the south line of Fifty-sixth street, be vacated upon the adjoining property-owners, according to the plat dedicating to the village a street 80 feet wide from Fifty-seventh to Fifty-sixth street, the west line of which shall be as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a point on the north line of Fifty-seventh street, 158 feet east of the Illinois Central Railroad, and running in a straight line to Fifty-sixth street, 81.6, feet east of said Illinois Central Railroad right-of-way.

The Board then adjourned.

THE HIGH SCHOOLS.

The closing exercises of this popular institution were held during the past week. The examinations were highly satisfactory, and the standard of excellence is rising from session to session. Hyde Park people are justly proud of their High School.

Mr. Walter Nelson spoke of governments. Mr. William Hibbard gave an amusing illustration of a school-boy's opinion of Cæsar's Commentaries. Mr. Fred Root ran a historical parallel between Rome and her Cæsars of the past, and France and her Napoleons of the present, age.

"Vacation for two weeks" was announced and received with cheers.

Saturday evening the classes were reassembled to receive lessons in elocution and reading from Prof. R. L. Cumnock, who entertained the children and their numerous friends until 10 o'clock.

Mr. James P. Root discoursed on "Wittles" and a noble Roman eater of the name of Wittelius, and introduced the audience to the supper-room. A bountiful repast was provided by the voluntary contribution of the ladies of the neighborhood, generally the mothers of the children at school.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

The Disturbances at the Recent Woodhull Lecture.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 18, 1873.

Although your correspondent had not purposed noticing the late occurrences attending the lecture of Victoria Woodhull, the reports published in the Chicago *Times* of to-day, and in the Detroit papers, are so glaringly erroneous that he has concluded to submit this article in order to correct the false impression that may have been occasioned, and to make a full, fair statement of the so-called "shameless acts" of the students on the occasion referred to.

Mrs. Woodhull came to this city to lecture on Monday evening, having been employed by a private party.

In consequence of curiosity on the part of most of the audience, and, perhaps, the opportunity for hilarity promised others, every available seat in the Opera-House was occupied at a considerable time previous to the lecture.

The time intervening between that and the appointed hour was occupied in the harmless amusement of singing college-songs,—two-thirds of the audience, perhaps, being students.

An article in the *Times* to-day, above the name "Fair Play," makes several misstatements. After very severely condemning the conduct of the students at the lecture, and the student community in general, and applying epithets to them which disprove the appropriateness of his nom de plume, he asserts that "There was nothing objectionable in the lecture," and would lead the readers of his article to infer that the disturbance was due to the innate "cussedness" of the students.

Mrs. Woodhull was received with gentlemanly applause when she began her lecture on "Reformation or Revolution," and, with the exception of the noise made by one or two, the audience was attentive until the lecturer stated, in her "General Charges," that the theory of the Christian religion was false, and that "she did not believe in it or its God,"—charging the whole body of ministers of the country with "wantonly ignoring the real doctrines of Jesus, and imposing others upon the people;" that the whole Government was rotten, and controlled by a few men by bribes,—calling all the officials of the Government "thieves," and declaring that it "ought to fall."

These reflections were met by several hisses, when, very excitedly, she spoke of the failure of the educational institutions of the country, and remarks, "Just such institutions as this in Ann Arbor are preparing to fill the State institutions"—the Penitentiary, etc.—to which she had just referred. This was not exceedingly palatable to those who are spending their time and money to acquire knowledge, which, we are taught, is the foundation of all good government. Most of those present expressed their disgust by hisses. At this juncture, the senior proprietor of *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly* haughtily left the stage.

This, in brief, gives some of the causes of the "shameful" reception the lecturer received in the hall. Up to the time of her leaving the stage, I believe the students were justified in expressing their distaste for the personal thrusts made upon them. So much for the lecture.

I shall not attempt to screen those who persistently remained in the hall, and assisted in the spoilation of the pamphlets of the lecturer, and in the demolition of the furniture; or those who, feeling themselves strong in the number of their followers, made loud outcries before her hotel. These acts are lamented by the large body of students who represent the institution, and who are not fond of such fallacious titles as "Fair Play" might give them.

I hope this short letter may be sufficient to show the true "situation,"—to lift from the shoulders of the students the unfair burden of condemnation cast upon them, and leave only that which I believe truth in the matter warrants.

C. A. W.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE BRIDGE.

Laying the Corner-Stone.

Poughkeepsie Correspondence of the New York Express.

Poughkeepsie was visited on Wednesday by an immense concourse to witness the laying of the corner-stone of the proposed bridge across the Hudson at that place. The object of the bridge is to connect Boston, Providence, Portland, Worcester, the iron-ore regions of Connecticut, Dutchess County, and the Hudson River with Scranton, Easton, the Delaware River, the coal and oil fields of Pennsylvania, Oswego, Buffalo, and the West by a route in which there will be a gain of about 100 miles in distance over present lines. The charter to carry out the structure was obtained by Mr. H. G. Eastman, the present Mayor of Poughkeepsie, in 1872, when he was a member of the Legislature. Mr. Eastman is now the Vice-President of the bridge corporation, its President being Mr. A. L. Dennis of Newark, N. J., who has invested $550,000 in the undertaking. The structure will be of the truss shape, and the railroad tracks will be on the upper or top chords at an elevation of 194 feet above the river. By the terms of the charter the company are empowered to erect four piers in the river, at a distance of not less than 500 feet apart. This will give five spans of 500 feet each, which will be abundant for the passage of the largest tows, and will not in any way impede the free navigation of the river. The entire length of the bridge will be about one mile, of which a trifle less than 2,500 feet is over the channel of the river. The other half will consist of land approaches, mainly on the east or Poughkeepsie side. The material used in this immense structure will represent 2,000,000 tons of masonry, and more than 800,000 tons of iron. The wood-work alone to put up the structure involves an entire wooden bridge with an outlay of $100,000. The corner-stone which was laid yesterday belongs to pier No. 8, and the spot where the ceremony took place is known as Reynolds' Hill. It is an elevation of considerable height overlooking the Hudson, and from it a fine view of the river is obtained. The stone was laid about 2 o'clock by Maj.-Gen. James W. Husted, Grand Master of the Masonic Order of New York State. It was deposited according to observance of Masonic usage, and the different orders of Masons were present in large numbers and full regalia.

The bridge is to cost $5,000,000, and be completed in three years from next spring.

—A society has been formed in Belgium for collecting all waste paper, and selling is for the profit of the Pope. This society has appealed to all the possessors of "bad books, such as the works of Voltaire, Rousseau, Diderot, Volney, and other detestable authors," to hand them over as waste paper.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership between B. W. Phillips and Jacob Weil, under the firm name of JACOB WEIL & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent this 19th day of December, 1873.

B. W. PHILLIPS,
JACOB WEIL.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
FOR SALE AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

AMUSEMENTS.

HALSTED-ST. OPERA HOUSE.
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.
Frank Mac Evoy's New Hibernicon,
Or IRELAND IN AMERICA.
ALL THE OLD FAVORITES.
W. F. LAWLER,
NEAL CONWAY,
AND A TALENTED COMPANY.
Popular Prices—25c, 50c, and 75c. MATINEE CHRISTMAS, 2 o'clock. Matinee Prices—Adults, 25c; children, 10c.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
REOPENING of the DRAMATIC SEASON!
MONDAY, Dec. 22, every evening and Wednesday and Saturday matinee, Geo. Fawcette Rowe's great Scenic play of
THE GENEVA CROSS!
With New Scenery, New Music, Powerful and Original Effects, New Costumes and a Great Cast.
In preparation—THE SILVER SPOON and the thrilling play MAGNOLIA.
Grand Matinee on Christmas Day.

GLOBE THEATRE.
THE GREAT ORIGINAL
BIRCH, WAMBOLD & BACKUS'
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
SIX NIGHTS AND TWO MATINEES ONLY!
CHANGE OF BILL NIGHTLY! SPECIAL MATINEE CHRISTMAS!

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK OF THE FAVORITE,
LOTTA!
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday nights and CHRISTMAS MATINEE, 2 p. m.,
ZIP!
Christmas night—THE LITTLE DETECTIVE.
Next week—SHIEL BARRY.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.
Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
Holiday Carnival of Fun! The Spectacular Comical Trick Pas comme of SIMPLE SIMON, or the Harlequin Santa Claus, or the Fairy Haunts of Dreamland. Bobby Newcomb, Mackin and Wilson, Billy Rice, Ernest Lindon, Mast. Georgo Davenport, Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble in new acts.
A Merry Christmas Matinee Thursday, Dec. 25. Saturday—Grand Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MR. SOTHERN,
Academy of Music, MONDAY, Dec. 22, in his world-famed creation of
LORD DUNDREARY,
in his own version of OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Supported by Miss MINNIE WALTON (by the kind permission of Augustin Daly, Esq., of the Fifth-av. Theatre, New York), Mr. VINING BOWERS, and Mr. LYTTON SOTHERN.
GRAND CHRISTMAS MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Secure seats and avoid the rush at the Box Office.

ONLY FOR A SHORT TIME YET.
Dr. Kahn's Magnificent Anatomical Museum,
From New York,
Of Natural Science and Art, 163 South Clark-st., near Madison. For gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., daily and Sunday.

CHRISTMAS SOIREE.
The pupils of the Dyrenfurth Colleges will give a Musical and Historic Soiree, at the North Side Turner Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 23. A varied and interesting programme will be presented, and all friends of the Colleges are cordially invited to be present. Doors open at 7. Exercises to commence punctually at half-past. Admission free.

HOME LECTURE COURSE,
At Third Unitarian Church, cor. Monroe and Laflin-sts.
REV. MINOR J. SAVAGE.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 8 o'clock. Subject, "LAUGHTER IN EARNEST." Tickets, 25 cents.

FINANCIAL.
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 18 Broad-st., N. Y.,
Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to
BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.
Particular attention paid to the investment of
ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,
And information regarding the same furnished upon application.
Buy and sell upon commission Gold, United States Stocks, and all securities dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange.
First-class Municipal and Railroad Bonds negotiated.
EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE B. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.
NEW YORK TO CARDIFF,
BRISTOL, LONDON,
And all Other Points in England and Wales.
The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:
PEMBROKE.....Nov. 15
These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $40 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $35. Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
NOTICE—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500.00 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.
The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands.
TO LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN, from Piers Nos. 44 and 47, North River, New York.
Greece.....Dec. 13 | Italy.....Dec. 27
Spain.....Dec. 20 | Canada.....Jan. 3
Holland.....Dec. 24, 9 a. m.
For London (direct).
Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency.
Steerage, $30 Currency.
Return tickets at reduced rates. Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates. The Steamships of this line have the largest tonnage in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent, at Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago. WILLIAM MACALISTER, General Western Agent.

STATE LINE.
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Steamships will sail from Pier 38, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA.....Saturday, Nov. 29.
VIRGINIA.....Saturday, Dec. 13.
GEORGIA.....Saturday, Dec. 27.
And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 45 Broadway.
J. E. EARLE, General Western Agent, 62 Clark-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE.
Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $60; Steerage, British and Irish ports, $30; rest, $35. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

PIANO
PRICES ACCORDING TO TIMES.

I am offering from date to January 1, 1874, my CELEBRATED PIANO, with all the latest improvements, at half price for cash. Also, Musical instruments of any description at greatly reduced prices.
S. LAWINSKI,
138 State-st.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO
WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE LEADING NEWSPAPER IN THE NORTHWEST.

THE PAPER FOR THE
FARMER,
MECHANIC,
MANUFACTURER,
MERCHANT,
BANKER,
PROFESSIONAL MAN,
AND THE FIRESIDE.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874.

The coming year promises to be the most eventful in a political sense that we have seen since the close of the war. The questions which have engrossed and divided the public mind during the past twenty years are rapidly passing away, and we find growing up in different parts of the country a party called by various names---in California the Independent party, in Iowa the Anti-Monopoly party, in Wisconsin the Reform party, in Illinois the Farmers' Movement---having a common purpose and inspiration, and exhibiting a strength which proves that it answers one of the chief demands of the hour. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE will give a large share of its attention to this NEW MANIFESTATION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT. It holds:

1st. That the old party organizations are essentially corrupt and fraudulent. Having no longer any principles to carry into effect, they have become mere business enterprises, making a show of opposition to each other, but really sharing in the proceeds of profligate and dishonest legislation. To suppose that any healthful reform can flow from the pretended efforts of these worn-out and demoralized partnerships is altogether vain and illusory.

2d. That the tariff system now in vogue is a cunning device to rob the many for the benefit of the few, and that its effect is to cause farm products to exchange for about one-half the quantity of foreign or "protected" goods they would otherwise buy.

3d. That railroads cannot exact more than a fair rate of interest on the capital actually invested in them, and that when, in addition to this, they claim dividends on watered stock and fraudulent bonds, the State may rightfully interfere for the protection of the people; that unjust discriminations between different localities are in violation of law and should be prohibited.

4th. That subsidies or bounties of money, land, or public credit, to railway, steamship, or other corporations, are flagrant abuses of the powers of government, fraught with the gravest dangers to the people, and tending to promote corruption, extravagance, speculation, and financial disaster.

The general character of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is too well established to need recapitulation. It is always independent and fearless in the expression of its views. In its news department it is second to no paper in the United States. The

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McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Lotta. "Zip, or Point Lynde Light." Afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Birch, Wambold, and Backus' San Francisco Minstrels.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble's Minstrels. "Simple Simon." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

HALSTED STREET OPERA-HOUSE—Corner Halsted and Harrison streets. MacEvoy's "New Hibernicon."

THIRD UNITARIAN CHURCH—Corner Monroe and Latin streets. Lecture by the Rev. Minot J. Savage. Subject: "Laughter in Earnest."

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM OF ANATOMY—Clark street, between Madison and Monroe.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MOTHERS MAY DEPEND UPON IT. TRYING and critical indeed is the teething period, but relief is afforded by the timely use of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

DR. SCHENCK'S STANDARD REMEDIES.—The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and, if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for, when the phlegm or matter is ripe, a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

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All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so, free of charge, at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia.

For a thorough examination with his respirometer, Dr. Schenck charges $5.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, December 22, 1873.

The beneficial effect of the new Constitution of Pennsylvania is already becoming apparent in Philadelphia. A ballot-box stuffer has been arrested for the offense committed during the vote on the adoption of the new Constitution. If the Constitution had been rejected, it is not likely that the arrest would have been made.

It is now believed in semi-official circles in Washington that the President will withdraw the name of Mr. Williams, whom he nominated for the Chief-Justice's place. As a legal gentleman in New York said a few days ago, there may be greater danger in Gen. Grant's "second choice," when his "first choice" has turned out so badly.

The appointment of Prof. Agassiz's son as his successor to the Presidency of the Anderson School of Natural History on Penikese Island is a matter for sincere congratulation to all who are interested in the success of the project. The name of Agassiz will continue to be associated with the institution which the late Prof. Agassiz organized, and Mr. Alexander Agassiz's fitness for the position has already been demonstrated.

When Coroners grow dishonest and small-pox doctors swindle, there must be something "rotten in Denmark." The latest instance of this sort is the Coroner of Brooklyn, N. Y., who is charged with holding bogus inquests, the papers being made out upon physicians' certificates, and charged for as if the inquests had been held upon the bodies. In addition to this sepulchral dishonesty, the taxpayers of that city have just discovered that they have paid, during the year, for 623 bogus cases of small-pox, in view of which it is very clear that some members of the Brooklyn Board of Health need a thorough vaccination with the virus of honesty. The Coroners and small-pox doctors having caught the mania, we are now prepared to believe even that sextons and undertakers may come next. Who is safe?

We print this morning a letter from Yokohama, descriptive of the change of Ministry which occurred in Japan a couple of months ago. It is chiefly interesting because it illustrates the marked changes that have been made during the last few years from the rigid regime which had obtained for long centuries before. The immediate occasion of the Ministerial crisis was the war with Corea. The anti-foreign party favored the establishment of an imposing army and a grand fleet, with the purpose of restoring the ancient condition of isolation for the Kingdom. But the Mikado sided with the foreign party, though they were in the minority, and, after removing the Ministers who were opposed to him, filled their places from among the members of the Japan Embassy, who have been traveling among the principal countries of the world during late years, and who are essentially progressive in all their ideas of government and international intercourse.

Washington dispatches intimate that our controversy with Spain over the Virginius affair is not yet settled; that the Government will not be able to establish the fact that the Virginius was entitled to the protection of the flag; that the Madrid Government will shortly demand the Virginius back again, as well as the passengers and crew; and, lastly, that the English authorities sustain the Spanish authorities in their position. As all these points, according to the terms of the protocol, are yet to be settled by a Prize Court, it begins to look as if the Secretary of the Navy is growing fearful that he may not get his appropriation, and, therefore, is manufacturing another installment of war-sentiment to force it through. If this kind of thing is going to continue any length of time, the only escape from the consequences of the belligerent disposition of the Secretary will be found in the proposition of the President to send him up the River Amazon and its tributaries after our lost commerce.

The Chicago produce markets were generally easier on Saturday, with less business transacted than the average. Mess pork was moderately active, and easier, closing at $13.90@14.00 cash, and $14.00 seller February. Lard was dull and 12½@25c lower, closing at $8.20@8.25 cash, and $8.00 seller February. Meats were less active and firm, at 5¾c for shoulders, 6¾@7c for short ribs, 7¾c for short clear, all boxed, and 8¾@9¼c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were inactive, and unchanged at 96c per gallon. Dressed hogs were more active, and 20c higher, closing at $5.90@5.95 per 100 lbs. Flour was quiet and steady, at $5.50@5.75 for good spring extras. Wheat was less active, and 1c lower, closing strong at $1.13⅝ cash, and $1.14⅝ seller January. Corn was generally quiet and weak, but closed strong at 52½c cash, and 53c seller January. Oats were more active, and firmer, closing at 37¾c cash, and 37¾@37½c seller January. Rye was quiet and steady at 75@76c. Barley was more active and firmer, closing at $1.34 for No. 2, and $1.04 for good No. 3. Live hogs were quiet and less firm, closing at $4.50@4.80. Cattle and sheep were quiet and unchanged.

The difference between the French and English systems of dealing with great disasters is aptly illustrated in the case of the Ville du Havre. About the time that a requiem mass was sung in Havre with imposing ceremonies, the English authorities ordered a formal investigation into the responsibility for the disaster. The French started a public subscription for the benefit of the undisciplined crew, who might have saved more passengers if it had not been for their demoralization. While this was a very generous thing to do, it was not so just, nor so much in the interest of public safety, as an official inquiry into the cause of the disaster. The statement made by Capt. Robertson, of the Loch Earn, which we publish this morning, strengthens the impression, already given by others, that the disaster could have been averted if the Ville du Havre had been managed with ordinary prudence and skill; and that, after it occurred, many more lives could have been saved if the crew had been under proper discipline. Public safety demands the fullest investigation of this matter from France, which exercises jurisdiction over the Company, officers, and crew of the Ville du Havre.

We give this morning the curious results in this city of the effort to raise what is known as the "Tipperary Fund." Something more than a year ago there was an election in Tipperary in which the Irish candidate was defeated by a Britisher. Though there were only about 1,100 voters in Tipperary, the defeated candidate incurred expenses amounting to about £40,000—a good deal more than he was prepared to pay. A Commissioner was sent over to Chicago to raise funds to meet the deficiency, and, at a meeting held yesterday, the sum of $2,119.75 was reported as having been collected. This was doing very well, but the report also showed an expenditure of $1,585.10, presumably incurred in making the collections. This left only the sum of $534.65 as the result of the year's work, which was further reduced by a sum of $250.60, consisting of subscriptions either reported twice or unpaid. The net proceeds of the Tipperary Fund are, therefore, $274.05, or about enough to take the Special Commissioner back to Tipperary. According to this showing, it is not likely that the defeated candidates of Tipperary will ever again apply to Chicago for assistance in paying off election debts.

A very large meeting was held yesterday at the West Side Turner Hall, to consider the condition of the workingmen. The meeting was orderly, and was addressed by various speakers in the English, French, German, Scandinavian, and Polish languages. The sentiments were to some extent very radical. The general ground taken was, that it was the duty of the Government to find work for the unemployed laborers, and among the resolutions was one to march in procession tonight to the Council Chamber, and present a petition demanding employment from the city. This latter proceeding, as well as the demand itself, is, to say the least, of questionable propriety. The presentation of memorials by large bodies of men is not the customary mode of doing public business. This memorial can be presented by a committee just as well in the absence of a large procession of men as in their presence. The petition gains no force, nor can it claim greater importance, because there is a body of several hundreds or thousands of men outside the door of the Council Chamber. While the petition will, of course, be respectfully received, it must be remembered that the City Government is just now with great difficulty devising means to pay for labor already performed. It has not a dollar at its command with which to hire anybody to perform any kind of work. Nevertheless, the holding of the Turner Hall meeting will undoubtedly lead to good results in turning public attention to the distressed condition of the unemployed classes, and enlisting active efforts in their behalf.

OUR PRESENT MUNICIPAL CONDITION.

The affairs of the City of Chicago are just now in a condition which appeals strongly to the patriotism as well as the pecuniary standing of every citizen. The city is pressed for money. On the 1st of January every dollar in the Treasury will be needed to pay interest, leaving the city three months in arrear in its current expenses, and with a floating debt reaching a million of dollars. The city has no money and can issue no bonds. It can only depend on the tax levy of 1873, the rate of which has not yet been fixed by the Common Council, or upon temporary loans in anticipation of it. These taxes can be made payable within thirty days, but their compulsory collection cannot take place for six months to come. The city holds some half million of dollars in certificates of tax sales, which, after to-morrow, will bear interest at the rate of 25 per cent. Any person, desiring to extricate the city from its present embarrassment, can find no more direct and immediate means of doing so than paying over the money to the Comptroller, and taking some of these certificates, secured by a lien on real estate, and bearing 25 per cent interest. Another means of affording relief to the city is by the prompt payment of taxes, a measure which we think would be largely adopted if the Common Council would fix the rate of the levy, and allow the Collector to compute the tax. At present, the most willing taxpayer is cut off from opportunity to pay, and this, too, while the city is suffering in every department for want of money to pay current expenses.

To add to the perplexities and difficulties of the situation, the health of Comptroller Hayes has been such as to render it impossible for him personally to take charge of his office, and it is doubtful whether he will be able to give it that unremitting personal attention that the emergency demands. It is even probable that his resignation may be sent in at any time. With Mr. Hayes as Comptroller, Mayor Colvin's inexperience might be overcome to a great extent; but without a first-class Comptroller, the Mayor is completely at sea. If Mr. Hayes' health is so seriously impaired that he cannot act, the Mayor must find another person for the office whose name will inspire confidence. Without that, everything is lost.

The disagreement between the Mayor and his party friends in the Council is most unseemly and discreditable. The public exigencies demand the sinking of all other considerations for the public good. Indeed, the mistake of the Mayor was in recognizing twenty-three Aldermen, or any other number less than the whole, as composing the Common Council, and committing to them almost exclusively the management of the public business. As a whole, his Finance Committee is at this time a detriment to the public credit instead of being a valuable aid. If ever there was an occasion when public danger and public necessities demanded union and harmony in the City Government, now is the time. In some respects, the situation is worse than it was after the fire. The seventeen Aldermen who have been snubbed, or consider themselves to have been snubbed, have also a higher duty to perform than to "get even" with their adversaries. To be quibbling and quarreling at this time over questions of precedence and etiquette, or the claims of office-seekers, is disgusting in the extreme.

Should Mr. Hayes' health not permit him to assume the active duties of the office, we trust the Mayor will drop all party prejudices, and seek at once some citizen of well-known ability and integrity and appoint him Comptroller, and let him apply himself at once to the effort to disentangle the city finances from their present terrible confusion. Such an officer cannot immediately restore the money lost from the Treasury, but his appointment will establish that confidence in the City Government which is just now as much needed as the money itself. A month has nearly passed away since the new Government was inaugurated. Delay is fatal to the credit of the city. Prompt, intelligent action is needed, and to this the Mayor and Council must address themselves at once.

MR. GAGE'S PROPERTY AND THE CITY.

The statement is made that the Mayor, Corporation Counsel, and Finance Committee have decided to accept Mr. Gage's proposal to turn over all his property to them in liquidation of the deficit in the City Treasury, only on condition that Mr. Gage's bondsmen will enter into a new stipulation that they will make good any deficit that may still remain after the conversion of the property into cash. If this is their final decision, it amounts to a rejection of the offer,—a position which the people of Chicago will not be likely to approve. To ask of Mr. Gage's bondsmen a stipulation that they will make good any deficit that remains over and above what shall be realized from Mr. Gage's property, is to ask them to enter into a new contract binding themselves *de novo* to pay a defalcation that has already been made. It is absurd to suppose for one moment that they will agree to any such stipulation. It would be a voluntary act of forfeiture of any and all rights and immunities they may have acquired as bondsmen, by reason of the city's neglect in exercising due diligence over the safe-keeping of the public moneys. They would thereby surrender their character as bondsmen of the ex-City Treasurer, and absolutely guarantee the payment of money due the city from David A. Gage. It is out of all question that Mr. Gage's bondsmen will consent to any such sacrifice of their rights as bondsmen, whatever these rights may be.

This demand on the part of the Mayor, Corporation Counsel, and Finance Committee is not only foolish because of the unlikelihood of compliance, but it is unnecessary. Mr. Gage's bondsmen will probably enter into a stipulation that, if the city shall accept Mr. Gage's property for what it will bring, they will not permit it to affect their present liability as bondsmen one way or the other. This would be the situation in any case, and the bondsmen will probably have no objection to accepting it. Mr. Gage's bond is as follows: David A. Gage, George W. Gage, John A. Rice, J. H. McVicker, Albert Crosby, N. P. Wilder, John B. Sherman, and William H. Tucker. David A. Gage, as one of his own bondsmen, steps forward and offers the city all the property he owns, to be converted and sold in liquidation of the deficit, so far as it will go, without stipulating that the other bondsmen shall be released from any of their liability. He simply says: "Take all my property first, and I will transfer it without the delay and expense of litigation." His proffer is, therefore, in the nature of additional security, since all his property is turned over without taking the benefit of any rights that may have accrued by negligence on the part of the city, and since the other bondsmen are not released. It would be manifestly unbusinesslike and shortsighted for the city to refuse the offer because the other bondsmen will not enter into a new contract absolutely guaranteeing the payment of a defalcation already made.

The city should treat this matter as if it were an individual, the first consideration being the recovery of the money. The property which Mr. Gage offers to turn over will very likely cover the deficit. His deficit, outside of the money in the banks (for which ample security can be obtained), and including the interest, is $352,000. Put the following valuation on the property he offers to surrender:

Atwood Farm (valued at $300,000)	$150,000
Two houses on Michigan avenue, actually worth	40,000
Interest in the omnibus business (valued at $100,000)	50,000
Riverside bonds (par value $460,000, say worth 10 per cent)	46,000
Personal property (stocks, bonds, notes, etc., to the amount of $100,000)	50,000
	$336,000

Even at this low valuation, the property comes within less than $20,000 of making good the entire deficit, including the interest. If Mr. Gage were dealing with a business man under similar circumstances, the business man would be likely to avail himself of the offer, without demanding that Mr. Gage furnish an entirely new bond, which he cannot do. The city's case ought to be managed in the same way, and all that can be demanded of the bondsmen, with any reasonable hope of compliance, is a stipulation that the acceptance of Mr. Gage's offer shall not affect their present liability one way or the other.

A very important movement has been set on foot in Springfield with regard to prison reform in this State, by the issue of an address to the public, signed by various officials connected with the Penitentiary, Reform School, and the various public charities, asking for general co-operation in establishing this reform. The evils specially complained of in the address are the imposition of inadequate or of excessive sentences; the inefficiency, expense, and evil influence of confinement in idleness, without seclusion, in the county jails; the want of proper classification of prisoners; the improper and unjust confinement of witnesses; the lack of safeguards accompanying the pardoning power; the universal and indiscriminate distrust of discharged prisoners; the errors, inconsistencies, and absurdities of the criminal law; and the needless and expensive delays in the administration of justice. There is no doubt of the need of reform in each and every one of these particulars, and those who are interested in such matters should lend their co-operation to the movement. A meeting is to be held on the 20th of January next, when the time for holding a State Convention will be decided upon. Meanwhile, those who desire to identify themselves with it should address Miss Lottie Moore, Springfield, Ill., the Secretary of the Committee, which now has the direction of the matter.

THE NATIONAL BANKRUPT LAW.

The dispatches from Washington state that the early repeal of the Bankrupt law has been checked by the arrival of numerous petitions against the passage of the bill, which was so summarily rushed through the House a few days ago. The vote in the House was apparently based upon the idea that, if the law was repealed, debts could no longer be collected. Legislation in behalf of debtors is always in order, especially in times of panic, and the vote of the House shows that the law is at the present moment unpopular. Nevertheless, we are convinced that its unpopularity originates not so much in any injustice of the law as in a hasty judgment that ignores the protection afforded by it to both debtors and creditors in a degree never attained before by any law in this country for the collection of debts. The leading principle of the Bankrupt law as it stands now is simply that in cases of insolvency no one creditor shall be able to take the precedence of others to their disadvantage or to the disadvantage of the bankrupt himself. The opponents of the law complain of the facility with which one unreasonable creditor may now throw a debtor into bankruptcy, take his business out of his hands, place it in the control of an assignee who does not understand its details or the general policy of its management, and so to some extent destroy its value; whereas, if left in the hands of the debtor himself, he might so twist and turn as to pay off his debts in full, and come out without the discredit of having been in the bankrupt courts. This, however, is supposing an extreme case not applicable to one in a hundred of the cases in which petitions are filed. People seem to have forgotten the old jayhawking process by which, prior to the enactment of the Bankrupt law, any unreasonable creditor could sue out a writ of attachment, pounce down upon the debtor's most valuable and marketable property, sell it at auction for half or quarter of its real value, and, having thus sacrificed thrice the value of his debt and crippled the debtor beyond recovery, left the other creditors no other alternative than to rush in and get what they could. Let any one try to imagine what would have been the result had these facilities for letting the harpies of the law loose upon every one who has failed to meet his obligations during the last three months. The great incentive of getting more than their equitable share of the debtor's property, the chance of getting pay in full, while all other creditors might be compelled to take one-half or one-fourth of their claims, would have impelled thousands of creditors to adopt this course. There would now be a shower of writs, the courts would be full of suits, and thousands of lawyers would be growing rich at the expense of both debtors and creditors, and, aside from the injustice to creditors who were disposed to be forbearing, the bankrupt's substance would be much more largely absorbed in legal expenses than under the Bankrupt law as it stands now. At present, the law bids every one keep "hands off" the debtor's property until the Court decides whether he is insolvent or not. If it finds that he is not, it refuses to grant the petition for an assignee, and the debtor has reason to be thankful for the protection of the law. If, on the other hand, it is found that he is insolvent, the Court bids every creditor come in and take his equitable proportion. But in this distribution the Courts are bound to require that the property shall be so managed that it shall yield the most possible, that there shall be no forced sales at unfavorable times or under any circumstances that would sacrifice the property at less than its real value. For this protection of their interests it seems to us that creditors have reason to regard the Bankrupt law as the guardian of their interests equally with those of the debtor. Finally, the Bankrupt law gives the debtor a discharge from all his debts, and permits him to begin life again free from the incubus of debt, which, under the old laws, has crushed the energy of many a man for life.

We are inclined to the belief that the wholesome restraint which the Bankrupt law imposes upon creditors has been a potent influence in the restoration of confidence since the panic. Remove this restraint and it is not improbable that the eagerness of creditors to get the better of each other would cause a renewal of some of its worst features. At any rate, to use one of the homely illustrations of Mr. Lincoln, it is a bad time to swap horses in crossing a stream, and until the country has entirely recovered from the effects of the panic and all branches of business are in the full tide of prosperity again, it will be a most dangerous experiment to change the laws for the collection of debts.

MORE BOGUS RAILROAD SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The *Legal News* publishes the opinion of the Supreme Court of Illinois, delivered last winter in the case of the Chicago & Rock River Railroad Company against the officers of the Town of Montmorency, in Whiteside County. It appears that, upon the petition of eleven taxpayers, an election was held in the town on the question of voting $50,000 in town bonds in aid of said railroad. The election was held Aug. 28, 1869, and 77 votes were given for and 34 against the subscription. This was a majority of the legal voters voting at the election. A special town meeting was held in May, 1870, to reconsider this subscription, and the vote was 60 for and 1 against reconsideration. The town officers therefore refused to issue the bonds, and suit was brought for mandamus to compel them to do so. The Circuit Court granted the mandamus, but the Supreme Court reversed the decree.

As the circumstances of this case probably cover most of the other subscriptions to that railroad, and perhaps the subscriptions to many other roads in the State, a brief statement of the grounds upon which the Court declared the whole proceeding void may be of importance. Under the charter of the Company, towns were authorized to subscribe to the stock of the Company as a whole. The road was to run from Rock River to Chicago. The Town of Montmorency was authorized to subscribe for stock in the whole road, and not in a part of it. Under the by-laws of the Company, the road was cut up into divisions, and the notice of the election recited that it was to determine whether the town would subscribe $50,000 to the stock in the first division of the road, extending from Rock Falls to Amboy. A separate and distinct stock issue was made for each division. As the town was only authorized to vote stock for the whole road, and as the election was for voting stock for one of three divisions, the subscription was void.

In the election notice it was recited that the bonds to be issued were to be in such form as to entitle them to be registered under the law of 1869 (Railroad-Grab law), but that act provides that its benefits shall not extend to any bonds or debt, unless the subscription was voted by a majority of the legal voters of the town. As it nowhere appears that the subscription was voted for by a majority of the legal voters living in the town, but only a majority of those voting, the Supreme Court declare the whole election null and void. Other counties, cities, and towns in the State, which have issued bonds to these railway companies, can, in the light of this decision, investigate how far the elections were valid, and the proceedings in conformity to law.

GOV. BOOTH'S TRIUMPH.

Newton Booth, the present Governor of California, was on Saturday elected to the full term in the United States Senate, beginning March 4, 1875. The course of the ballots is shown as follows:

	Dec. 16.	*Dec. 17.*	*Dec. 18.*	*Dec. 19.*	*Dec. 20.*
Booth, Ind.	50	57	56	58	61
Farley, Dem.	40	41	41	39	38
Shafter, Rep.	29	20	21	20	20
Scattering	..	..	1	1	..
	—	—	—	—	—
Total	118	118	119	118	119

The Legislature, except eighteen Senators holding over, was elected in September after a canvass of Senatorial and National issues, in which Gov. Booth appeared as the champion of a New Party. When it assembled, the membership of the Legislature was assumed (by old party managers) to consist of forty-one Independents, forty-two Democrats, and thirty-seven Republicans. No account was to be taken or allowed for the fact that in many districts the Independent movement had openly captured one or the other of the old party organizations, and the managers of both the old parties rallied at Sacramento, each to enthrone King Cancus as usual, and to make common cause against a common danger. That nothing might be lacking as a basis of trade, Mr. Casserly threw in the remainder of his Senatorial term and came in person to help beat Booth. On the one side was the combined party power and the consolidated money power; on the other side, Booth and the Independent movement.

In the organization of the Legislature, Booth's supporters were successful by 63 votes to 57. Subsequently, two of the Independents appear to have yielded either to blandishment or the lash. Some others wavered for a time, but they did not yield. While hope remained that Booth might be beaten, the Capital swarmed with aspirants open to a trade; but hope had fled a week ago, when it was definitely proved that not enough members could be brought into the caucuses of both the old parties to make a trade successful. Then, as the balloting commenced, the remnants of the "two parties" fell off into sullenness, awaiting the inevitable result. There now remains to be elected a Senator for the unexpired term of Mr. Casserly, ending in 1875, when Booth's term begins. That fragment of a term was, as we have said, part of the capital stock against Booth; at all events, its market value does not appear to have contributed to Booth's election. The Independents having now the assured power to confer it as they will, and having promised it to no one (so far as known), may very properly decide to have Gov. Booth enter at once upon the national career to which he is destined. The legislative session will not exceed six weeks, and Gov. Booth, after he has approved such wholesome measures as will be passed for the restraint of the Central Pacific Railroad power in California, may take his seat in the United States Senate at once, with every promise of great usefulness to his State and to the country. The dispatches this morning indicate, however, that Judge Hager, of San Francisco, will be elected for the short term. Fortunately, Judge Hager is also an Anti-Monopoly man, and the moral effect of Booth's election will be strengthened by the choice.

A morning newspaper of this city gravely advocates, in one article, a proposition to abolish the churches, and in another article in the same issue proposes to re-establish the doctrine of hell. There are some reasons why this newspaper should be anxious to have churches abolished. In the first place, the attendants of churches do not patronize this newspaper. In the second place, the influence of all churches, whether Protestant or Catholic, is prejudicial to it. In the third place, leaving out all theological or even religious considerations, the discourses preached in churches are on the side of morality and good order in society, which this newspaper has generally discouraged. There are certain little difficulties, however, standing in the way of the enterprise. Who is to abolish the churches? How are they to be abolished? What are we to have in their places? There have been rumors afloat for some time past that its managers have become converted to Spiritualism, and hold frequent *seances*, and that hereafter it will be considered as an indispensable requisite to employment upon that paper that the applicant shall be able to tip tables, play invisible fiddles in the air, tie himself up with ropes, go into trances, and do all his writing with a Planchette. We may, therefore, assume that Spiritualism is the substitute which this paper will offer for the churches, and that hereafter the spirits of the departed will dictate to the young gentlemen connected with it their daily scribblings. After they have become adepts in the mechanical appliances of Spiritualism, we may look for characteristic articles from Judas Iscariot, Belshazzar, Haman, and other dead and gone worthies. The change from the spirits to which the writers on that paper have hitherto been accustomed will be an abrupt one, but there is every reason to expect that, after they have abolished the churches, they will soon prove themselves adepts in the Religio-Philosophical business, and re-establish hell on a firm basis.

How to introduce habits of saving among the improvident working classes of Europe is a problem which has vexed philanthropists considerably. Savings-banks in schools are institutions for this purpose which have been very successful in Belgium. These savings-banks for school children were suggested by the hopelessness of inducing the adult workman, whose habits of wastefulness were formed, to practice economy. The first school savings-bank was instituted at Ghent in 1866, in the communal schools. It received deposits of one franc, and paid interest at the rate of 3 per cent a year. The success of the bank was very great, and it was speedily adopted by other schools, and by July, 1871, the Ghent schools, with 13,330 scholars, had 8,408 savings-bank depositors. A year later, the number of depositors had increased to 12,420, and the amount of the deposits was 430,227 francs, an average of about thirty-five francs to each depositor. The opposition to the scheme came mainly from the adult schools, where more than half the workmen refused to become depositors. M. Laurent, from whose little work on the subject these interesting facts are gathered, believes that the savings-bank will in this way become as universal in Belgium as the infant school, and that the saying of the economist Rosse will be verified, that asylums and savings-banks would change the face of society.

The Chicago *Times* says there is a rumor afloat that THE TRIBUNE had $30,000 of the city money, and wants to know if it is true. It is not true. The *Times* heard this rumor in the same way it heard that Mr. Gage had fled the city, and that all the banks had suspended.

NOTES AND OPINION.

That the demand for a *repeal* (not meaning a modification) of the Congressional Salary act is something more than "newspaper clamor," let Congressmen read and heed:

By the Illinois State Grange (non-political), the Masters of 750 Granges being in attendance, at Bloomington, Dec. 12, 1873:

Resolved, That the Salary-Grab law, so-called, deservedly received the condemnation of the House of Representatives of the last General Assembly, and we see no good reason why similar action should not have been taken by the Senate; that we earnestly request the members of the present Congress to *repeal* said law.

By the Illinois State Farmers' Association (political and non party), 300 delegates in attendance, at Decatur, Dec. 18, 1873:

Resolved, That we demand the *unconditional repeal* of the Salary-Grab law, the repeal to be retroactive in its action, and this without a restoration of the franking privilege.

Also, separately adopted at the Decatur Convention, unanimously and with the wildest enthusiasm:

WHEREAS, President Grant was guilty of using his official position to secure the passage of the infamous Salary-Grab law, and did, at the close of his first term, affix his signature to the same, thereby making it the law of the land; therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention of the farmers of Illinois, with sorrow, but in all candor, as in duty bound, do deprecate such degradation of the exalted position of President of these United States.

Furthermore, let Congressmen and other public thieves heed this symptom: The delegate at Decatur who declared for a law to *compel* Congressmen who had stolen money to hand it back; that, "if they are caught with the money in their pockets, it ought to be *taken from them*,"—was loudly cheered. The prospect that there will be a plank in future platforms,—an issue, if need be,—to regard public plunder as a part of the National revenues, is already a prospect somewhat larger than a man's hand.

—The Ogle County (Ill.) *Reporter* has been very reserved, hitherto, but it now plainly tells Mr. Burchard that if he comes home with any salary increase or back-pay in his pockets, "his political career is finished."

—Ex-Congressman Weldon N. Edwards, of North Carolina, who died Dec. 18, aged 85, was a member of the House from 1816 to 1827, taking his seat at the age of 28 years. He first appeared among the new members after the "sweep-out" of Congress following the attempted salary-grab of 1816, when it was proposed to give Congressmen the annual pay of $1,500. Mr. Edwards lived to see a Congressional salary-grab of $7,500, and in another year he would have lived to see another "sweep-out."

—In the Rochester (Minn.) district there was a tie vote for Senator, at the November election, between Westfall and Benedict. On Dec. 16 Westfall (Opposition) was elected, in an increased total vote, by 76 majority over Benedict, Republican. Benedict had the officeholding ring, the party whip, and an open campaign fund of $3,000 to make sure his election in a county that gave Grant nearly two to one of its votes. Westfall had only the argument of these evil times, and, as representing the hope of reform, he was elected.

—The Kewanee (Ill.) *Independent* declares (more "newspaper-clamor!") that the people will not be satisfied, nor will they acquiesce in half measures on the salary question, and says:

> It certainly now looks as though the action of Congress will be simply an evasion of the demands of the people, and if such should be the case, it is not improbable that before the session is over a "popular clamor" will be raised which will not be pleasant to encounter.

—We see but little use of talking about economy so long as men are willing to pay thousands of dollars for a seat in Congress. Of course they expect to get the money back in some way, and the way, however roundabout it may be, is sure to deplete the Treasury. The power to reform all these abuses is in the hands of the people. Will they make the necessary reform?—*Camp Point (Ill.) Journal.*

—The only remedy is a new party pledged to economy and reform. The Republican party has had ample time to bring down expenditures to a minimum, but they have been kept to a maximum ever since the war, and they are now sought to be made higher still.—*Yorkville (Ill.) News.*

—The lobby members are on hand; and their schemes for bleeding the Government already amount to over $500,000,000. Railroads want their bonds made valuable by Government indorsement, and all kinds of jobs are clamoring for a slice from the Nation's Treasury. Now the Congressmen that can increase the burden of taxation, either by aiding any of these jobs or by refusing the closest public economy, are likely to be invited to stay at home hereafter.—*Rockford (Ill.) Register.*

—The drones must be driven out of the official hive and their rations stopped, and the working bees must be made to earn the money that they receive. . . . The Government can economize, first by dispensing with unnecessary officials; and second, by discharging a great number of extra clerks who at present are little else than political stipendiaries.—*Jacksonville (Ill.) Journal.*

—We have entered upon the downward slope in the history of this Republic. It is a fearful thing for Congress to say to this country that the highest office in its gift is a position for the attainment of wealth."—*Cleveland Herald.*

—Freeman Clarke introduced a bill for a public building in Rochester. . . . The people of Rochester, in the present state of the country and of the finances of the people and the Government, do not want a public building erected in Rochester or anywhere else. And they demand that the Government at Washington shall not only stop making appropriations for public buildings, but that it shall stop work on those commenced and return to the Treasury the moneys appropriated for them. They insist that every object which calls for money from the pockets of the people shall be put upon the shortest rations possible—cut off entirely if practicable, and that not one dollar shall be expended for anything not absolutely necessary to carry on the Government to the simple ends for which it was established, and for which only it has a right to exist.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Union.*

—From the Atlantic to the Pacific, the people cry out "*Down with party restrictions and party dominion. Down with public plunder and public prostitution.*" It is the voice of an outraged and insulted people, writhing under the galling yoke of party servitude and party discipline, crying aloud for vengeance.—*Dallas (Ore.) Republican.*

—Some Republican chiefs have a superb scorn of what they seem not to know: that each party's banners is marked by the public until there is a serious total. The little scores on the tavern doors become a terrible bill at last.—*Harper's Weekly.*

—This half-way work isn't what the people wanted. Mr. Hale as he stood up in the storm of excitement of yesterday afternoon and demanded "the unconditional repeal of the act of March 3, 1873," expressed the desire and voiced the demand of the people. To this complexion and to this result this thing must come at last—if not by the grace of this Congress, then by the next.—*Des Moines (Iowa) Register.*

—The fact that people have resolved in their conventions that the law ought to be repealed seems to be forgotten by the Representatives. Repealed means repealed; it don't mean modify; and the press represents the people when it asks for repeal. It is not surprising that Butler should make such an exhibition of his disregard of public opinion, but it is amazing that he has so many followers.—*Wisconsin State Journal.*

—It is our clear opinion, that it will be quite as safe for the members in the settlement with their constituents, to do nothing, as to pass the [$6,000] bill. It is so far short of what the people expect and demand, that it will be accepted as adding insult to injury, and will increase, instead of allaying the popular indignation. We do not regret this. On the contrary, we are pleased to have this agitation go over into the choice of the next Congress, which will probably, when chosen, find itself instructed that even the old salary was much too high,—and we shall get what was not expected from this Congress, a genuine reform in this respect.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

THE PULPIT.

Tributes to the Memory of Agassiz.

Eloquent Sermon by the Rev. H. N. Powers.

What Dr. Ryder Said of the Great Scientist.

The Defalcations of the Present Day.

THE DEAD SCIENTIST.

Sermon by the Rev. H. N. Powers, of St. John's Church.

The Rev. H. N. Powers, D. D., Rector of St. John's Church, last evening delivered a discourse upon the life and character of Agassiz, the great naturalist, whose recent death has moved to mourning and regret the entire world of science and culture. The announcement of no interesting a subject drew out a large attendance, and the discourse was listened to with profound attention. For his text Dr. Powers chose the following Scriptural passages:

> The works of the Lord are great, sought out of all them that have pleasure therein.—Ps. cxi., 2.
>
> A man shall be commended according to his wisdom.—Prov. xii., 8.

The sermon was as follows: One revelation of God is His material universe, and the more we know of this the better able shall we be to use the wondrous gift of life as it was designed. All knowledge is good, and that which instructs us to be holy is the best. While we attach an infinite value to the word of God as expressed in the Bible, we must not forget that by the word also were made the things that are seen. God expresses Himself in all His works. "Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night showeth knowledge." There is really no antagonism in the revelations of the Almighty, His written word, and His infinite works. We see but a part now of the perfect meaning,—enough to direct us to the way of everlasting life, but not all that may contribute to all the possible advantages of man. Those who interpret the meanings of this spiritual and of the physical universe are both showing the Divine thought and will. If they make now and then discords in their utterance, we may be sure that there is harmony below them. Whatever men may say, God does not contradict himself. While we rejoice unspeakably that He has made the path of salvation so plain that none need err therein; that He has shown the heavy-laden a place of rest, and those who hunger and thirst for righteousness how they may be filled, we are not to imagine that no blessing attends the discovery of the wonderful verities of His book, which men call Nature, or that in the mass of physical knowledge there are not advantages in a large sense to both body and soul. A fair sight of what the great scientists have found out and reduced to practical uses would not only fill most beholders with astonishment, but excite a profound gratitude for their agency in promoting our human welfare. How few, for instance, know or think, as they send or receive telegrams that are so important to their interests, of the long and laborious studies that prepared the way for modern telegraphy.

The same may be said of the application of steam to locomotives, the printing-press, photography, electrotyping, the telescope and microscope, physiological truth, and all the vast subjects of science and its applications. A person deeply in earnest in the pursuit of truth realizes his laboratory or pursues his studies in obscurity, in converse with lonely Nature, and the bustling

PULPIT.

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...be said of the application of ...res, the printing-press, photog- ...phy, the telescope and micro- ...of truth, and all the vast sub- ...nd its applications. A person ...in the pursuit of truth retires to ...pursues his studies in obscurity ...onely Nature, and the bustling ...w him credit for much useful- ...is deep, or salts, or gases, his ..., and bones, and insects, and ...deep sea's bottom; his ...nts; his quiet indifference to ...d pleasures of mankind; yet ...ering or inventing becomes in ...y factor in the great press of ...ns. It appears in sanitary ...the economies of industry and ...peedy transportation, time-av- ...autiful fabrics, more whole- ...rder power over nature and her ...e perfect demonstrations of the ...d benignity. These investi- ...ly so remote from the practical ...ehow finally their intimate con- ...ything of human interest and ...hose who are doing most for ...od are those who, to the con- ...be engaged in the most un- ...eless occupations. The pro- ...the physical world, however ...may seem from the utilities ...still the richest contribu- ...end. They finally not ...human comfort and temporal ...hey co-operate with and supple- ...edge that, by its immediate re- ...bul, is termed spiritual. It is ...that great naturalists and savants ...world's benefactors. They earn ...applauding recognition of their ...y mankind, who, through them, ...o greater dominion over both ...selves.

...illustrious names that have pro- ...of useful science in the present ...is higher than that of Agassiz. ...verted by lack of time for due ...to anything like justice to the ...ecter of this noble student and ...se worth, God, I have too pro- ...tion of his greatness to let the ...s without giving at least some ...to his memory. Louis John Ru- ...as largely and richly endowed. ...ashioned on a colossal scale. His ...as lively and enterprising; his ...ties keen and comprehensive; ...bly impressible to all excellent ...his physical constitution of such ...ndure the most laborious efforts ...His early youth gave promise of ..., and it was his good fortune to ...instructions from a Christian ...e gifted and accomplished beyond ...of womankind. He was tract- ...sistic as a pupil, needing no ...love of learning to keep aglow ...dious pursuit. At an early age ...intimate with the naturalists of ...who recognized and applauded ...as a young man he enjoyed the ...ng others, of Martine, Cuvier, ...ger, and Blumboldt. Before the ...s known to the scientific society ...had received honorable distinc- ...rsities and learned bodies. With ...kable industry, he prosecuted in- ...ering fields but little examined, ...more and more his talents and ...the most accomplished scientists ...To give any really intelligible ...rmous labors through his lifetime ...the compass of a good-sized ...work on the Fresh Water Fishes ...Fossil Fishes, which occupies ...or; the Zoological Nomenclator ...enumeration of all the genera of ...rdom; his Bibliothies of Zoology ...; his valuable papers ...Echinoderms; his extensive ...glaciers and the glacial system; ...ns in chonology; his vast work- ...tributions to the Natural History ...ations; his multifarious contribu- ...ience by papers in periodicals ...in this country and Europe, and ...ctures,—show the amazing fer- ...ins, and his almost incredible in- ...

...fruitful and toilsome years, he ...ng for the press this va- ...luable scientific matter, he has ...personal investigations over ...the earth to study physical fea- ...his theories. He explored Get- ...tzerland on foot; wandered over ...les; pursued his critical labors ...st Survey all along the Atlantic ...United States; familiarized him- ...al observation with the geology ...the great Lake Superior region ...Mountains; spent a long period ...ne of the Amazon; and, in fact ...dies in portions of the earth most ...e that could best interpret this ...verse.

...rked with a definite aim, and his ...undertaken with reference to some ...ion, and made a test of the value ...of some general principle. "The ...rks upon echinoderms aimed at ...of these animals, and a better ...their structural differences and ...types. The monographs upon ...ed fossil, were prepared with ...the range of distribution of ..., and the limits of their ...

...characters. The researches on fossil fishes are intended to show the relations of living and fossil species, and their embryonic development in one of the most extensive classes of the animal kingdom, the existence of which upon earth may be traced back to the earliest periods in which animal life was called into being. The investigations upon the glaciers were called forth by a desire to connect the history of the physical changes our globe has undergone with the phenomena exhibited by the developments of the organic kingdom. Everywhere in his works we discover a tendency to the most extensive generalizations; while in every instance the knowledge of the facts, a candid study of the most minute relations of his subjects, has been his constant aim in all his investigations. His searching and comprehensive inquisitions into nature led to the belief of distinct types of the animal kingdom, and the theories of Darwin and Herbert Spencer have had no opponent so able and thoroughly scientific as he.

Agassiz, on purely scientific grounds, declares himself led to the belief in an Almighty Creator of the Universe; in fact, he regards His existence established by the most vigorous demonstration. He shows that species do not insensibly pass into each other, but that each has its appointed period, and is not connected, except in the order of time, with its predecessor. He says—I quote his own language: "An invisible thread in all ages runs through this immense diversity, exhibiting as a general result the fact that there is a continual progress in development ending in man, the four classes of vertebrates presenting the intermediate steps, and the invertebrates the constant accessory accompaniment. Have we not here the manifestation of a mind as powerful as prolific? the work of an intelligence as sublime as provident? the marks of goodness as infinite as wise? the most palpable demonstration of the existence of a personal God, author of all things, ruler of the universe, and dispenser of all good? This, at least, is what I read in the works of creation."

Such testimony, drawn from purely scientific sources, and independent of all other evidence, must have enormous weight.

I could not prepare the way for what I wish to say about this great naturalist as a man without making this reference to his works, though for anything like an exact and satisfactory account one must look to the memorials that his scientific friends will prepare of him, or to his works themselves. His death, in the full vigor of his intellectual strength, when he was giving a more decided impulse to scientific education than ever before, and when he was better prepared, by the possession of the vast accumulations of his museum, to use his immense stores for the promotion of human knowledge in the domain of nature, cannot, humanly speaking, be too much lamented. It is likely that it was precipitated by the tremendous strain of his faculties in the gigantic enterprises of his genius, added to the solicitude and disappointment that I am told he experienced in not securing the financial aid that he sought from the public funds of his adopted State in support of his museum—in the work of carrying out those noble plans for making the institution the efficiency that he desired.

What we note, in addition to the vast knowledge and intellectual greatness of the man, is his admirable and noble character. He had a remarkable sweetness of disposition. There was always around him a sunny atmosphere, and none could be with him without feeling the magnetism of his great warm heart. His pupils—and they are numerous and cultivated—bear consenting testimony to his cheerful and affectionate spirit, his cordial interest in their prosperity and success, and his large, strong sympathies with all that appeals to generous human sensibilities. He inspired them with the ardor of his own bright and pure enthusiasm, and nothing that was mean or selfish could thrive in the warmeness of the pursuit of truth in which he engaged them. It is easy, therefore, to see how deep became the personal attachments of those who were under his instruction; how he revered and loved him. There could be no better evidence of his social, affectionate, sympathetic nature than the power that he had over ardent and gifted, and the sweet impressions that he has left on the lives of so many of the truest and most interesting people in the land. It would seem that his soul had drank in the loveliness of the wonderful and beautiful page of nature, and had he reflected in his own life the light and cheerfulness that lie on the works of God.

There was in him, too, a simplicity, a childlike naturalness, as admirable as it was instructive. With the half-educated,—those ambitious merely of the *name* of learning,—there is often noticed a conceit of knowledge, an ostentation of attainments, an assumption of superiority, a kind of dogmatism and arrogance that are repulsive and absurd. There was no shadow of this in Agassiz. With all his mental grandeur and vast acquirements, he was still the humble pupil of nature, the unpretending citizen, the quiet, urbane, courteous gentleman. In his simple, natural way, he went about his work, talent upon accomplishing the ends of science, and oblivious, apparently, of what the world was thinking of him. In his lectures, his private instructions, and social intercourse, his travels and his fatiguing and exacting labors, he carried a serene and cheerful spirit, whose influence was very winning and impressive. He was utterly free from the affectations of the pedant, and the robust genuineness of the man had a wholesome and stimulating flavor that made his society delightful.

I shall never forget a little incident of his life, which I merely mention because it gives a key to his character. I was with him once in the small cabinet of a college, which he was examining in the interest of science, and in which he was just as modest as if all the scientific treasures of the earth were before his eyes, when a singularly formed turtle-shell from the Mississippi was shown him, with the request that he should name the species to which it belonged. Taking it into his hand, with the candor of an unspoiled child, he said: "I don't know this." The confession surprised us, for we knew that his study of turtles was a favorite branch of investigation with him, and that here he was profoundly learned. In a moment or two, however, he remarked, very quietly: "Ah! I see; it is a malformation," which it really was, though it required vast knowledge of this sort of creatures to detect the fact. We can all imagine how the commonplace professor, desirous of keeping up a name for knowledge, would have managed to conceal his ignorance.

One mark of Agassiz's greatness was in this freedom from all vain ostentation, all pretense of learning, to secure attention to himself. The muse of truth was infinitely dear to him, and he saw such boundless wealth in the storehouse of the universe, that his mind always kept the attitude of an humble learner and a patient inquirer of Nature's manifold and majestic meanings. It was this candor, modesty, simplicity, a perennial freshness of spirit in connection with his massive intellect, that enabled him to pursue with such eagerness and success the studies that have rendered his name immortal. The frame of mind in which he lived was suited to the happiest prosecution of his chosen labors, to the search for and the recognition of the wondrous truths of Nature. It was enough for him to find that the record of creation said, and in the presence of the august revelation he was lowly and docile as a child.

And this leads me to mention one more feature of his character, which, blended with the others, increased his noblenese—and that is, his reverent spirit. He realized deeply the grandeur and the uses of life. All that was related to man's interests and place upon the earth was sacred to him. He felt, in his investigations of this mysterious frame of things, that he was searching out the meanings of God. There was constantly before him the evidences of the Almighty's infinite wisdom and benevolence, and his daily thought was all vital with the consciousness of the Infinite Supreme. So he lived face to face, as it were, with the glorious and solemn facts of a present Deity. Reading so constantly the records of the Divine wisdom and love, and penetrated so deeply with a sense of life's object and possibilities, he bore about with him a spirit of reverential awe—a recognition of God that was such an inspiration and a joy. In such a habit of life his heart could never grow old.

But his mortal career has closed; unexpectedly he has passed away to the larger life, leaving both hemispheres, wherever science is honored, in mourning. Nevermore on earth shall we see that noble form and benignant face illuminated by the generous soul. Nevermore shall we welcome with honest pride the news of his successful labors, or mark admiringly the sagacity and magnitude of his glorious enterprises in the realm of knowledge. That capacious brain beams no more with fruitful thought. The friendly hand is still. The loving eye sleeps while the world applauds. It is more than a private sorrow that weeps over the grave of Agassiz. His work here seemed but half done, though already so gigantic; who shall take it up where he dropped it for another field?

And yet we thank God that he has lived. He is one of the benefactors of mankind. His memorial is in the great truths that he has revealed to mankind. They are not barren, inbleak, and cold, and hopeless, but vital with the teachings of God; full of hopeful inspirations; fragrant and luminous with the messages of a goodness that pervades all things, and in which the universe exists. His influence, therefore, cannot perish, and, though the world's loss would have been less had a score of those who are distinguished in mere official position been removed rather than him, we bow to the dispensation, and are grateful that a being so gifted and so good has done his part so nobly in this generation. There was no soil upon his name that could stain its honor. In every relation of life he was pure. As husband, parent, citizen, philosopher, he was blameless among men. In many a household, in many a studious chamber, besides in the home that was consecrated by his presence, is there a sad yearning now for the light that has gone out with his departure. But there is no place, except his own home, so vacant fireside, over which the shadow falls more heavy, and the chill of death strikes deeper, than in bereft and desolate Penikese, where the group of pupils that gathered at the charm of his genius bow like orphans, and through their tears see the pictures that they cherished of their long sweet fellowship with him fade and vanish. The flowers on his grave are dewy and fragrant with the love and reverence of sincere souls throughout the world. His royal life goes on.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ.

Sermon of the Rev. Dr. Ryder, of St. Paul's Church.

Yesterday morning the Rev. Dr. Ryder preached at St. Paul's Church on "The Life and Services of Prof. Agassiz." His sermon was as follows:

Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom: and with all thy getting get understanding.—Prov. 4: 7.

Well-rounded lives are not common. They are exceptional in the history of any people. Most persons are not only imperfect as examples, but incomplete in development. We are, so to say, fragments of humanity: not perfected specimens. We have eyes, but we see not, save in a certain direction; ears, but they hear only that which tallies with our interests. Natures that are neither dwarfed nor biased are exceedingly rare.

This comes, in part, of organization, and in part of education. Most gifted men are gifted in special directions. They can do certain things better than most others, but other things possibly not as well. The cultivation of this "gift" leads in a special field to startling results; but ordinarily the more the "gift" is employed, the more commanding it becomes in its control over all the other faculties of the mind. The miser is simply a man ruled by what phrenologists call acquisitiveness, until the love of money guides all his actions. In like manner one may yield himself to the collection of facts,—knowledge, so called,—which he puts to no use, and which, from the fragmentary nature of them, impart to him no practical wisdom, neither do they develop understanding in others.

Our first view of life is necessarily partial and incomplete. Childhood regards everything in an unnatural light; mid-life finds most of us in our chosen employments, and the large share of our time and strength turned in one direction, so that even then, when our mental powers are most vigorous, and we may be supposed to be most capable of correct judgment, our conception of life is usually exceedingly imperfect and prejudiced.

What we call public sentiment is very potent in shaping our opinions. Every age has its peculiarities—its tidal waves of thought. There was a time when Faith ruled civilized humanity. We wonder that the Crusades ever could have been undertaken; that so many millions of people so unthinkingly abandoned their reason, and heard only the demands of belief. No small portion of the actual history of the mediæval age reads like the dreams of romance. In this day, such incidents on any large scale, would be impossible,—because now the order of things is reversed. The watch-cry of the hour is reason, and not faith. The pendulum has swung to the opposite side. Science is the head of the age. Intelligence is almost deified. And is not this as obviously an extreme as the other? Is intelligence the end of life? Culture is higher than education. Instruction should make us better as well as wiser. The mere accumulation of knowledge cannot be the end of life. The study of the ancient languages in the higher schools is held to be valuable, for the mental discipline they impart; in themselves they communicate very little information of any immediate importance.

The study of the sciences, the culture of the mind in its relation to nature and human life, enriches the intellect, and in many ways benefits the world; but does this kind of study develop the whole of man? Is there nothing in man but his reason? Educate him as far as you may in all the learning of the schools, has he not just as great need—possibly a greater one—to be taught of God? To open his soul to Faith and his heart to Love?

Our text tells us that "Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom." But this wisdom is not information, but a quality of the mind. It may result from study or one may possess it who knows but little about books. "Wisdom" includes prudence and discretion; a just and equitable view of whatever comes before the mind. It also includes the fear and knowledge of God, as the psalmist expresses it: "So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom." And we are further told, "With all thy getting get understanding," that is, acquire the ability to use life correctly, to judge impartially, and to sustain a proper relation both to your Maker and your fellow-men. As Job expresses it, "There is a spirit in man, and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth him understanding."

This discussion has been suggested by the death, during the past week, of the most illustrious and valuable of all our scientific men. America not only mourns his loss, but the whole civilized world joins in the regret that so useful and noble a life has thus suddenly closed.

Louis John Rudolph Agassiz was of French descent, his family having been expelled from France by the cruel edict of Nantes issued against the Huguenots. He was the son of six generations of clergymen. Born in 1807, he became distinguished in Natural Sciences as early as 1832, when he was appointed Professor of Natural History in the College of Neuchatel. In 1847 he removed to America, and in the following year became a professor of the new scientific school in connection with Harvard College, near Boston. Of late years, almost every intelligent man in America has become familiar with his name, and few persons of any age have enjoyed more largely the public confidence and respect. Swiss by birth, American by adoption, he was a citizen of the wide, wide world, and a friend to humanity everywhere. The immediate cause of his death was paralysis; the remote cause was probably over-work, for he was indefatigable in his labors, and had already accomplished the task of several ordinary lives, besides much that no other man in America, perhaps of this age, was capable of doing.

Prof. Agassiz was an exceptional, well-rounded man. Few persons possess that admirable combination of vigorous intellect and a large heart so conspicuously as he. He was learned and he was wise; he was great and he was good. Quiet, unemonstrative, an earnest seeker for the truth, he sought his information in both hemispheres and in every ocean and sea. Men honored him for his attainments, they gave him titles, they gave him money and lands; but he was the same patient student, the same considerate professor, the same humble, trusting disciple, seeing the hand of God in all his works, and seeking to be guided by His wisdom. His memory is embalmed in the affections of all good men, and against Dec. 14, 1873, long will his name stand, as the date that put an end to his labors. Put an end to his labors, did I say? Rather may I not apply to him the language which Lee applies to Washington, in his celebrated eulogy: "An end, did I say? His fame survives, bounded only by the limits of the earth, and by the extent of the human mind. He survives in our hearts, in the growing knowledge of our children, in the affections of the good throughout the world; and when our monuments shall be done away; when nations now existing shall be no more; when even our young and far-spreading empire shall have perished, still will his glory unfaded shine, and die not, until love of virtue cease on earth, or earth itself sinks into chaos."

In speaking as we have of the tendency and temper of our age, let me not be understood as undervaling scientific inquiry, as underrating the worth of knowledge, or as forgetting that, to a large extent, the religion of any period is "conditioned by the state of knowledge existing in that period." Rather let me be understood as saying, in the language of Bishop Temple, which I quote from Sharp's valuable little work on "Culture and Religion": "I have," says he, "a real conviction that all this study of science, rightly pursued, comes from the providence of God; that it is in accordance with this will that we should study His works, and that as He has given us a spiritual revelation in His Word, so also has He given us a natural revelation in His creature. I am convinced that there is nothing to lose, but everything to gain, by a true and careful study of God's works; that the more light we can get, the more cultivation of our understanding, and the more thorough discipline of our intellect, by the cultivation of all this which God has scattered in such wonderful profusion around us, so much the better shall we be able not only to serve him in our vocation, but to understand the meaning of his spiritual revelations. I am convinced that all light, of whatever kind, is good, and comes from God; that all knowledge comes from Him, and can be used in His service; that nothing which really adds to the knowledge of the world is for a moment to be despised; that, on the contrary, it should be the effort of all who undertake to instruct their brethren in religious truth to show that we feel that religious truth and secular truth are not only capable of being reconciled, but really came from the same God who is the God of all truth."

I make no strictures upon the extreme claims of science which I do not make upon the extreme claims of Faith. If one wishes to know how badly religion suffers when she seeks to hold back the rising tide of intelligence, he has but to study the history of the Christian Church, and he will find the information he needs, to his sorrow.

But I do wish to be understood as saying that there is a bigotry of science as well as a bigotry of religion, and that, however deplorable this bigotry may be, as largely disqualifying those who are ruled by it from the highest research, it is far less objectionable and hurtful than that concert of science with which one is brought almost constantly in contact.

Scientific men are of two classes. Those who are truly scientific, who are honest and considerate students, who are truly seeking for the truth, and who respect it wherever they find it, in the past or in the present; in the word of God, or in the works of God; in human life, or in any element of the human body. These are the real workers, the true scientists of the age, and to whose labors we are all indebted. But there is another class, and that not a small one, who are in no proper sense of the word scientific men; men of greedy minds, given to curious speculations, and who delight in manufacturing prodigious theories out of the smallest materials. These are the people that are flooding society with all sorts of vagaries, seemingly in utter unconcern as to the effect which their theories may have upon the faith and morals of society.

And the oracular manner in which these people talk about Nature, and Providence, as if now all mysteries were to be explained, and as if the world, until now, had been in darkness and doubt. "Miracles," they tell us, "are impossible;" "the universe is ruled by inexorable law;" "special Providences are absurd,"—"there is no variation in the Divine plans." Wise men are these that talk thus! Who told them so? What do they know about it, as scientific men? It is simply dogmatism, not to use a harsher word, that leads any man to affirm such a position. Shall any man deny that the universe contains any proof of the existence of a personal God, until he shall himself have examined every part of that universe? But who is sufficient for this? And shall any one have the hardihood to declare that the idea of the fatherhood of God is "unscientific," and "without warrant in fact," until he shall first have shown that the world he searches is all the world there is, and that he is competent to find all the proofs there are in it?

The simple truth is, the world of the scientist is not, in any proper sense of the word, the world of humanity at all. Dead men's bones are in *his* world, but the living souls of men and women are not there at all. Is man simply a skeleton? If you gather up the bones of the illustrious Washington, and string them together one by one, have you Washington himself? Is he there in that lifeless frame?

I repeat, the world of the scientist is not the only world there is. There is no morality in that world, no affection there, no love, no sympathy, no faith! If the scientist, weary with his study, wishes to refresh his nature by human sympathy and human love, he must abandon for a time his special studies, and enter the world of which, in his professional capacity, he knows nothing—the work in which *home* is the central fact—in which *love* is the presiding genius.

And if over that home the shadow of sorrow fall, if one whom he loves withers away, shall he then turn back to the lessons of the rocks and to the negations of law for solace, or shall he look to God, of whom *his* world has nothing to say but in connection with bodiless, and to whom, in fondness and trust, in spite of his denials, his heart fondly clings?

In this relation, let me read you a portion of a letter in reference to the loss of the Ville du Havre, and the conduct of the passengers in connection with that event:

> Never have I seen people so calm and resigned as the passengers of the Ville du Havre. Not one shriek, not one cry was heard from the moment the Loch Earn struck us to the moment she went down. Every one was composed and wonderfully calm.
>
> A young lady was pressing her mother on her breast, saying, "Courage, dear mother; it will be one minute more, and then we will be together in heaven." Four sweet little girls were surrounding their mother, and two friends who were with her, saying, "Let us pray; let us ask God to keep us." About ten or twelve ladies were a little further on engaged in earnest prayer. I never witnessed such a manifestation of the power of faith.

Tell me, ye that find no God in Nature, and resolve all facts and forces into law, do you have any such experiences as these in the world you live in? And yet, had you been on the deck of the steamer in those terrible moments, with almost certain death before you, do you not believe that your heart would have been touched by the trusting words of those Christian women and children as they called on God and Heaven? Aye, and would you not have been led to see how unsatisfactory are all our theories of human existence that do not include God, Duty, and Eternity?

To those who think, as some seem to, that all wisdom originated with this age, and that scientific study is a new element in civilization, it may be useful to read the following passage from one of Prof. Agassiz's last lectures. He says:

> In some ways the study of natural history has lost rather than gained in popular estimation. You would be surprised to learn how well-informed the Greeks were, for instance, about the structure of animals. All college students know that the ancients delighted in critical analysis of intellectual problems, as well as in dramatic and poetical composition, and in the beauty of sculpture and architecture. But I think that their familiarity with nature is not so well known as their culture in letters and art. Aristotle knew more of certain kinds of animals than we do ourselves, and Pliny is known now. For instance, he never confounded sharks and skates with ordinary fishes, while all modern naturalists would put them in one and the same class. Strange to say, I have studied the Selacians on the South American coast by the light of Aristotle's researches upon them in the Mediterranean Sea, made by him more than 2,000 years ago.
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> I can think of no better evidence of the tendency of our time to adopt the new theories, and to rush to conclusions, than is furnished in the history of what is popularly known as Darwinism. In the debate at the late Scientific Convention in Portland, Me., this is the definition of Darwinism given: "The theory that inorganic matter is developed into the lower orders of organism, and these in turn are developed into higher organisms until man is produced." "Now this," as Dr. Dawson justly said in the discussion on this subject before the Evangelical Alliance, "is not science at all,—only a bad philosophy." And, what is more, Darwin does not claim that it is science; neither does Huxley, Lyall, nor Tyndall. Darwin gives the results of his studies as the basis of further investigation. He does not claim that they demonstrate the doctrine of natural selection,—nor does he pretend that he covers the whole field of inquiry. He recognizes serious defects in the chain of proof of the evolution theory, but proposes to examine further, and see what he can find. But the credulity of the age, in the department of scientific study, will not wait for Prof. Darwin, and others like him, to solve the problem by patient research, and so we have the spectacle of Darwinism "proved," "the science of evolution" and its author canonized, even before Mr. Darwin himself has fully made up his mind whether he has the secret of creation or is pursuing a phantom of the imagination.
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> In a course of twelve lectures delivered by Prof. Agassiz, before the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, the present season, he distinctly expressed his opposition to the Darwinian theory of the evolution of species, and gave his own views as to the method of creation. Not satisfied with this general statement, Prof. Agassiz had completed arrangements to publish a series of papers in the *Atlantic Monthly*, for the ensuing year, on this special theme. It is greatly to be regretted that he could not have lived to complete the task. And yet we rejoice to know that the first number of the series was written by that hand which, alas! will write no more. The summary of the article sent out by the publishers expressly declares that Mr. Agassiz' article is a direct and explicit denial of Darwinism, save as an ingenious speculation, and that he affirms that it has no claims to a scientific foundation.
>
> Now it seems to me the part of wisdom for the non-scientific portion of community to leave the discussion of this problem of the order of creation to those who are competent to attend to it, and not put our faith too confidently in Lamarck and DeHilaire, the author of the "Vestiges of Creation," and Mr. Charles Darwin and Mr. Alfred Wallace, Prof. Haeckel and Herbert Spencer, until these men find a theory which they themselves are willing to defend, and being willing, are able to maintain against those who oppose it. Until scientists agree among themselves, they can hardly expect us to abandon our theories, many of them sanctified by the faith of centuries, and intertwined with every element of our civilization. We respectfully protest against being compelled to accept their guesses for facts. And if some of our preachers are disposed to reject the theory of creation recognized in the Bible, and substitute "Evolution" therefor, I think it would be well for them to keep a copy of the good old book near at hand, for it will be very useful to use after this "tempest in a teapot" is over.

Agassiz is dead. It is a sad thing to say of so useful and noble a man. Surely the world is better and wiser for his life and labors. It is a trite saying that death spares none. The wisest and the best alike must bear the solemn verdict, "Dust thou art and unto dust shalt thou return." But I cannot put away from my mind the feeling that it is especially sad that one so wise and useful should be taken so suddenly away, with his great plans for human welfare incomplete, and with so much of the knowledge which he had acquired still unrecorded, so that in part it perishes with him. He leaves no successor. No man living can fill his place.

How large the world in which such a man as Agassiz lives. How broad the area of his vision; how different the universe to such a man as he from what it is to an uncultured, vulgar mind. Beloved, all these lessons are for our profit. Let them teach us wisdom. Remember, *that is* the principal thing. We are yet numbered among the living. Some of us are successful, as the world counts success; others are not; but, whether successful or not, it is important to remember that that which we most need is within the reach of all. As saith the Scripture: "Happy is the man that findeth wisdom and that getteth understanding: for the merchandise of it is better than the merchandise of silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold."

DEFALCATIONS AND MONEY.

Sermon by the Rev. M. J. Savage, of the Third Unitarian Church.

The Rev. M. J. Savage, of the Third Unitarian Church, preached a sermon yesterday evening, having for its subject "Defalcations and Money." The text was taken from the ninth chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to Timothy, "For the love of money is the root of all evil: which, while some coveted after, they have erred from the faith, and pierced themselves through with many sorrows." The preacher said he imagined many of his hearers would say that these words fitted exactly the churches whose members were always striving to raise money to build new ones, and whose ministers displayed their disregard for money by looking close after their personal interests. But while he granted that much might be said on that score, it must be remembered that St. Paul said nothing against money itself, nor could any one else. He really said, as would be seen better by another translation, that "a love of money is a root of all kinds of evil." It was the love, the passion, the eager grasping at, the will to have it at any cost, which was the root of all evil. He who comprehend truly what money really was, would utter nothing against it. A dollar means either a help for humanity or an obstruction, according to the use its owner puts it to. It was simply a weapon, a tool with which he would shape his own surroundings according to his natural inclinations and wishes.

Money, as far as material influences are concerned, was the most powerful agent in the foundation of modern civilization. The difficulty with most people was that it was so easy for them to cheat themselves. Actuated by the greed of gain, they gathered and accumulated money, and said that when they get a certain amount together they would become benevolent; but if they had time and special inclination, a future possession of any amount of money would not change his nature, but act probably just in the other direction. The way to become generous was to begin when they had little, and the habit would probably follow when wealth had been secured. Too much cannot be said against the possession of the greed for money. This greed and the false conception of what money could accomplish for them, were the sources of the defalcations and dishonesty of the present day.

Defalcations were at present so common that it would soon begin to be thought that a town was not complete until it had its defaulting official, and a city without one to boast of would be looked upon as in a very lonely condition. The preacher referred to the Gage defalcation, and saddled the blame of it, as the natural product of the present state of affairs, upon the community at large, each member of which was virtually responsible for the acts of the defaulter. Men were living up to a type of social life, which they had created with money, as the *sine qua non* of success in this world. The preacher had a conversation some time ago with a young business man upon the wealth accumulated by a certain merchant. "Well," said the young man, "he made all his money selling bad whisky." When the preacher remarked that the wealth of the subject of the conversation did not benefit its possessor, the young man rejoined, "Oh, it doesn't matter how you get money, as long as you get it."

To-day men placed money high above much worthier things,—above hearts, brains, honesty, and integrity. There was no doubt that, if Gage had broken every law in addition to what he had done, provided he had paid over the correct money in the end, and come out with a big pile over, all would have bowed down to him as a wonderfully successful and wealthy man. It was not the crime that was troubling the taxpayers, but the fact that they were each a dollar or two out by the transaction. His failure they condemned, and would be ready to honor his success had he been successful. The present was a fitting opportunity to look over the matter of the power of money, and question what it could and what it could not do. Men must consider it the one thing needful, when they were willing to sacrifice brains, heart, honor, and fame for it. It was certainly the basis of all civilization, and those men in Europe who were fighting against capital and wealth, did so because they were ignorant of what they were doing. The rich men needed the poor men, and the rich men from the rich, just as mountain depends upon valley upon mountain. No man could be considered civilized until he had a surplus. The man who was able to create capital, held the power of benefiting the world; yet the possession of money did not necessarily imply civilization. A man might live surrounded by wealth and luxury, and be a barbarian; another might possess none of these things, and be civilized. Money was the necessary basis of true education. Such men as Agassiz and Newton could not have achieved anything worthy of their abilities without the capital necessary to insure time in which to prosecute their labors. Money advanced the arts and sciences, helped the churches into existence, aided missionary operations, and was, in brief, the steam-engine which created all the moral force in the world. The preacher showed what money could not do. It could not buy a home, give the possession of anything, or purchase self-respect, happiness, true success in life, God, or a future. In commercial phrase, it might be asked, "Will it pay, for the sake of the petty worldly triumph, to sacrifice all the nobler qualities?"

ANOTHER COUNTRYMAN IN TROUBLE.

Detective Tyrrell yesterday arrested a woman at a house on South Halsted street, near Seventeenth, named Lucy Whitney, on the charge of stealing $500 in currency and $10,000 in United States bonds from an Iowa gentleman named Anderson.

It appears that Anderson became acquainted with the woman last May, while on a visit to this city. Although a married man, he became quite intimate with her, and, after he returned to his home, corresponded with her. Saturday morning he arrived here, and, after doing a little business, called upon her at her house, where he spent the afternoon. About 5 o'clock she said she was sick, and Mr. Anderson went away, promising to return before he left the city. When he had returned to his hotel, he found a large pocket-book, in which he had placed $500 in money and $10,000 in United States bonds, was missing. An examination of his baggage and the room did not reveal it, and the Iowa gentleman went to the Armory, and told Capt. Buckley about it. The Captain asked him a great many questions, and, upon finding out that Anderson had been spending the day with Miss Whitney, suggested that she might have taken his property. He said that it was very likely that she did, as she was the only person in Chicago who knew he had it. Capt. Buckley then sent him to Sergt. Ellis, to whom he also told his story. A warrant was sworn out for the arrest of the woman, and placed in the hands of Detective Tyrrell, who served it yesterday morning. She denied all knowledge of the whereabouts of the property, and took the arrest very coolly. She was locked up in the Central Station at noon yesterday.

In the afternoon the detective searched her room, and, behind a trunk, found some of the missing bonds. The money was not recovered. She will have an examination before Justice Boyden this morning. Anderson is a wealthy stock-dealer, who lives near Cedar Rapids, Ia. He is about 50 years old, and has a family.

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.

Lecture Before the Free Religious Society at Rice & Jackson's Hall.

Col. Robert J. Ingersoll, who once lectured on "An Honest God's the Noblest Work of Man," lectured last evening at Rice & Jackson's Hall, on Randolph street, between Jefferson and Desplaines. The audience was enormous, considering the heterodox reputation the learned gentleman bears, but if perpetual laughter be any evidence of enjoyment, Col. Ingersoll's hearers could never have enjoyed themselves so much in their lives. The lecturer was introduced by Gen. L. N. Stiles, President of the Free Religious Society which gathers in the hall occasionally and discusses matters and things. The audience could not but admire the appearance of the lecturer,—a tall, well-formed, heavy man, with a brain in proportion to his size, indicated by a splendid head. His eye had none of that gravity about it which his other features indicated.

He commenced his lecture in a quiet way, arraigning religion as the great obstacle to human progress, and taking ground in opposition to those writers and thinkers who declared it to be the "basis and groundwork, the foundation, the cause of modern civilization. To illustrate the method of supporting this claim made by advocates of Christianity, he assumed that suspenders were the basis and foundation of civilization. Among the Indians there were no suspenders, and consequently no civilization; and among the serfs of Russia there was no civilization because there were no suspenders. Up the Ganges—that melancholy river where evil and ignorance and superstition held unlimited sway—not a suspender was to be found; but on this great and glorious continent, the summit of civilization, the suspender was held in such veneration that when a man could not obtain a pair, he would hold on religiously to one: from which he thought the suspender the agent of civilization. Christianity, he said, was a very general belief. Most murderers were Christians. Indeed, very few men were hanged nowadays who were not Christians. And a man who was put to death because he was too bad for this world, was sent to the next one to be received with open arms as quite worthy of membership. Luther he described as a cold-blooded, selfish man, who claimed that he had a right to secede from the Catholic Church, but nobody had a right to secede from Luther. He never fought for the rights of men to liberty, because he said "Universal toleration is universal error, and universal error is universal hell." As to Calvin, Mr. Ingersoll was a little hard on him.

With reference to the notion that disbelief in Christian doctrines insured perpetual damnation, he said, "In the presence of the unknown, and I may add, the unknowable, we can do nothing but guess, and I must say He is a nice God who will damn one of His children for guessing wrong." Further on in his lecture, he returned to this same idea, and illustrated it as follows: "What would be thought of such a man as this. Two small—very small—boys are discussing the question of Smith, and one of them ventures to state that, after a full investigation of the whole Smith question; after learning all he can about the Smiths, he gives it as his full, honest, boyish conviction that there is not, and never was, a Smith. Smith overhears him, and, seizing him by the collar, trampies and crushes him into nothing, yelling in fury, 'I tell you that Smith is not a mere myth, but a diabolical reality.'"

With regard to the different doctrines which religion has inculcated, Mr. Ingersoll compared life to a road upon which were set up innumerable sign-boards pointing out the way. Upon consulting one of them, he finds it indicates a direction the reverse of another. "How is this?" he asks of a man who is stationed there to attend the sign-board. "My dear sir," replies the infirmant, "the Jews had a singular custom of putting up sign-boards pointing in the direction just the reverse of the right one; you must follow my directions after consulting this particular board." Another professional explainer declared that "This sign-board was quite correct originally, but one day there came a gale of wind and blew it down, and some stupid fellow who was not inspired by God came and stuck the post again, wrong side up. Perhaps you will find two pointing directly opposite, and the explainer will tell you that that is all right. God put up one, and His Son the other; and, although you may be surprised at their pointing in opposite directions, it's all right. They understand each other. And supposing a traveler asks one of these men which way he shall go. He is told "You must go this way. It is the only right way. If you go any of the other ways you will be damned eternally." "But," remonstrates the traveler, "if it's all the same to you, I would like to see what others say; I would like to investigate a little and take my choice." "Hold on," cries the other. "You mustn't investigate. That's not allowable. Follow my instructions blindly, or you will be damned. You can't have any choice."

This Mr. Ingersoll elaborated very neatly and with marked effect. His own opinion was to let every man choose his own way; there would be doctrines enough to go around. If God had a right to damn people for going wrong, he had a right to instruct them beyond a mere guess as to what was right.

Then Mr. Ingersoll switched round to the churches and said that no minister dared to preach a creed which his congregation did not believe. But what was the use then of the clergyman preaching at all

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 20.

The week closes with a general reaction in speculation and a decline in prices during the past few days. The final disappearance of any chance of war on the Cuban question, the failure of several mercantile houses in New York, and the usual demand for money in the annual settlements at this season of the year, have all contributed to cause a decline of 2 per cent in the price of gold, 5 cents per bushel in the price of wheat, 2 to 3 per cent in the price of railroad stocks, and more or less decline or weakness in the prices of the majority of speculative securities and commodities. The decline in gold, however, was caused mainly by one firm in New York throwing a large amount upon the market, and as there is ample reason, in the inflation now being made in the currency, for gold to rise again, the present depression in the price will probably be only temporary. Grain, and particularly wheat, is comparatively low yet, and at present prices the majority of Western products will be in speculative demand again soon.

There is an active demand for money in this market; but the supply, both in the banks and in the open market is ample for all legitimate uses. If it were not for the large amounts now being used by the pork-packers, there would be more money than could find employment in loans on good commercial paper. The demand from the packers, however, will be over by the middle of January, and after that it seems reasonable to expect an excessive supply of loanable funds. Even now, prime commercial paper is in demand at 10 per cent, and demand loans are being made at 8 per cent.

The increasing supply of money seeking investment has caused considerable advance in local stocks. Chicago City Railway, for instance, sold this week at 150 against 145 a week or so ago, though it is still 10 to 15 per cent below the highest prices previous to the panic. An equal advance is notable in West Division Railway, and also considerable advance in other local stocks that pay good dividends.

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Gage:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	145	125
Third National Bank	120	-
Fifth National Bank	-	-
Commercial National Bank	145	-
Merchants' National Bank	200	-
Corn Exchange National Bank	115	118
National Bank of Illinois	105	-
National Bank of Commerce	-	105
Chicago City Railway	150	152
West Division Railway	-	105
Pullman Palace Car Company	-	105
Elgin Watch Company	90	-
Cook County 7s	99 a int.	95 a int.
Chamber of Commerce	-	90
Traders' Insurance Company	95	100

SALES.

$20,000 Union Stock Yards & Transit Co. at par.
9,000 Chicago City Railway at 150.
4,100 North Division Railway at 90.
5,000 National Bank of Illinois at 105.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Money closed up easy at 4@5 after lending as high as 7 per cent gold.

Foreign exchange closed dull at 108¼@109⅝ for prime bankers' 60-days sterling, and 109¾ for demand.

Gold closed at 110⅜@110¼, after selling at 110⅝ and 110¼. Market weak to-day, with very few traces of the late bull feeling. The rates paid for carrying were 7, 1-16, 6, 5, and 7 per cent gold. Treasury operations for the week at the New York office included the disbursement of $835,000 and the receipt of $1,559,310 for customs. Specie shipments the same time were $15,000, principally silver bars. Imports of dry goods, $878,152. Merchandise, $4,130,799.

Governments dull and lower.

State bonds quiet.

Railway and miscellaneous speculation firm and higher, the advance in prices ranging from ¼ to 2¾ per cent. The principal dealings were in Western Union, Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, Wabash, Lake Shore, and Northwestern common. Late in the day Harlem rose from 120 to 121, ex-dividend, but the general list weakened, and closed at a reaction of ¼ to ¾ per cent from the highest point.

Sterling, 109⅝.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	118¼	Coupons, '67	117
Coupons, '62	117½	Coupons, '65	117½
Coupons, '64	113	10-40s	110¾
Coupons, '65	113¼	Currency 6s	121½
Coupons, '65 (new)	116¾	New 5s	111

STATE BONDS

Missouris	92¾	Virginias, old	36
Tennessees, old	80	North Carolinas, old	24
Tennessees, new	80	North Carolinas, new	14
Virginias, new	60		

STOCKS.

Canton	62¾	St. Paul pfd	62¾
Western Union	93	Wabash	50¾
Quicksilver	24	Wabash pfd	60
Adams Express	90	Wells, Fargo	91
Wells Fargo	70	Terre Haute	14
American Express	56	Terre Haute pfd	30
United States Ex	67	Chicago & Alton	101
Pacific Mail	57¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	103
New York Central	95¾	Ohio & Mississippi	42
Erie	44¾	C., C. & C	72¾
Erie pfd	69¾	C., R. & Q	94
Harlem	120	Lake Shores	79¾
Harlem pfd	150	Indiana Central	27
Michigan Central	75¾	Illinois Central	100
Pittsburgh & Ft. W	84	Union Pacific stock	30¾
Fort Wayne	95¾	Union Pacific bonds	84¾
Northwestern pfd	68¾	Central Pacific	96
Rock Island	98¾	Del. & Lack. & W	101
N. Y. Central	100	Hartford & Erie	2¾
St. Paul	40¾		

REAL ESTATE.

The recent activity in real estate has subsided, and the business is extremely dull again. Perhaps the most important feature is that the sale of cheap lots has greatly diminished lately. This is due to the fact that a great number of skilled mechanics, who are always the principal buyers of such property, are still out of employment. The great manufacturing establishments have not resumed work as soon as expected; several of the large sash and blind and other factories on the South Branch are still closed, the rolling-mills and some other of the largest workshops in the city are only running on part time, and the workmen who would otherwise buy cheap lots feel afraid to invest, because they may not have work as soon as they anticipated a few weeks ago. At the same time, those of them who have money in the savings banks undoubtedly feel as though they would rather have it invested in a lot, and the fear that they may be obliged to live on their savings during a considerable portion of the winter is all that prevents their making such investments now. We regard this, however, as only a temporary feature of the real-estate market. The revival of business from the effects of the panic has been so positive in all parts of the country that, though the manufacturing interest lags behind all other branches of business, it cannot remain depressed long. When it does revive, workmen will accumulate money again as usual, and for this class of savings there is no form of investment so popular or so safe as real estate in and around a growing, thriving city like Chicago.

There have been several parties from Kentucky in this city this week looking after acre property. They purchased over $100,000 worth and went home with the intention of returning after the holidays. One of these gentlemen was heard to say, "We have been looking around your city for 'bargains,' but find that we must pay the old prices for all that we purchase."

ACRE SALES.

Kerr, Davison & Welch sold 50 acres located in Sec. 28, 40, 13, one mile southeast of the County Farm; consideration, $450 per acre.

Also, 104 acres in Sec. 4, 38, 13, located 3¼ miles southwest of Brighton, on the canal, and Alton Railroad; consideration, $500 per acre.

Also, 106 acres in Sec. 9, directly south of the above and adjoining; consideration, $500 per acre.

The same parties are negotiating for about $100,000 more on property inside the city limits.

Snyder & Lee sold 28 acres in Sec. 5, 37, 14, in Washington Heights; consideration for all, $45,000.

Omar Newman sold 40 acres, being the N.E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 35, 38, 13, in the town of Lake; consideration, $24,000.

John S. Hair & Co. sold 150 acres in Sec. 12, 37, 14; consideration, $90,000. Also 10 acres in Sec. 24, 39, 13; consideration, $4,000.

SALES OF LOTS.

Mr. Webb sold 50x100 on the northeast corner of Carpenter and Madison streets, including a cheap frame building; consideration, $600 per foot.

Ira Brown sold cottage and lot at Desplaines; consideration, $1,000. Also 100x125 at Desplaines; consideration, $400. Also 27 lots at Desplaines Cemetery, $100 each. Also 100x130 feet at Evanston; consideration, $1,400.

The West Chicago Land Company sold 2 lots at the Northwestern Car Shops; consideration, $1,000.

John S. Hair & Co. sold 1 lot on West Lake street, near Ashley street; consideration, $5,000; also house and lot on Throop street, between Van Buren and Harrison streets; consideration, $7,600. Also 6 lots in Lawndale; consideration, $8,000. Also 1 lot on Blue Island avenue, west of Sixteenth street; consideration, $2,250. Also 5 lots in Joy & Frisby's Subdivision; consideration, $2,500.

Messrs. Averill & Higginson, who deal almost exclusively in first-class residence property, say there is almost nothing doing. Nobody seems to want fine residences, and it would be difficult to sell anything in that line now.

SUMMARY OF TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20:

City property, number of sales, 94; consideration, $380,050.

North of city limits, number of sales, 8; consideration, $31,235.

South of city limits, number of sales, 25; consideration, $159,620.

West of city limits, number of sales, 24; consideration, $46,750.

Total sales, 128. Total consideration, $802,842.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 20.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	11,830	6,789	12,250	7,460
Wheat, bu	184,919	36,540	104,559	13,632
Corn, bu	21,265	35,190	858	3,477
Oats, bu	99,340	31,251	11,023	21,403
Rye, bu	3,207	4,780	1,050	784
Barley, bu	11,320	9,260	13,995	11,760
Grass seed, lbs	115,190	27,849	12,758	27,795
Flax seed, lbs	44,940	.....	.....	.....
Broom corn, lbs	.....	38,000	20,000	46,004
Cured meats, lbs	1121,310	151,760	2676,342	1637,014
Beef, brls	125	.....	.....	155
Pork, brls	1,304	115	1,564	340
Lard, lbs	169,640	17,380	178,647	606,600
Tallow, lbs	22,000	15,240	81,231	.....
Butter, lbs	97,325	81,315	42,870	35,180
Dressed hogs, No	4,011	1,812	3,453	834
Live hogs, No	22,560	18,320	6,346	2,986
Cattle, No	739	917	810	758
Sheep, No	621	1,044	354	1,276
Hides, lbs	146,765	101,495	213,710	149,057
High wines, brls	549	50	149	253
Wool, lbs	126,764	54,834	75,280	164,399
Potatoes, bu	372	6,895	360	.....
Lumber, m ft	152	224	455	385
Shingles, m	189	480	428	206
Lath, m	.....	120	99	15
Salt, brls	150	740	1,603	970

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 5,400 bu wheat; 2,611 bu corn; 1,772 bu oats; 341 bu rye; 4,086 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the week: 26,049 bu wheat; 31,520 bu corn; 12,260 bu oats; 6,843 bu rye; 8,989 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 357 cars wheat; 77 cars corn; 29 cars oats; 5 cars rye; 21 cars barley. Total, 489 cars, or 178,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	Dec. 20,	Dec. 13,	Dec. 21,
	1873.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	84,330	87,750	48,909
Wheat, bu	1048,640	847,350	303,890
Corn, bu	140,325	111,350	326,800
Oats, bu	194,429	197,670	347,100
Rye, bu	22,580	16,811	30,115
Barley, bu	89,900	116,000	93,395
Dressed hogs, No	14,339	4,603	7,062
Live hogs, No	129,031	101,340	150,470
Cattle, No	8,143	11,967	6,839
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	75,758	69,741	45,132
Wheat, bu	545,522	625,374	107,976
Corn, bu	17,600	26,009	21,343
Oats, bu	64,096	169,125	147,127
Rye, bu	7,810	5,050	6,554
Barley, bu	65,565	66,617	74,193
Dressed hogs, No	8,829	4,811	8,481
Live hogs, No	42,300	27,625	23,094
Cattle, No	5,545	5,776	5,822

The proprietors of the Hough Warehouse were engaged during the week in weighing the grain in their house, the process being watched, at their own request, by a State official delegated from the Inspector's Department.

For once we have what seems to be good reason to approve the conduct of a grain-warehouseman. Mr. Hiram Wheeler refused to take in as rejected a lot of wheat of the grade and kind thus graded by the Committee, on appeal from the decision of the Inspector that it was no grade. The grain was burnt and otherwise damaged, and it is possible that the Committee would have noticed that fact if they had visited the car as a Committee. It would seem to those who do not know any better that it is a decision made by that Committee should be arrived at in presence of the grain, and that, if they cannot find time to attend to their business in that way, the public ought to be permitted to know it.

The reports from seaboard ports during the week ending with Thursday last, included 52,000 brls flour, 512,000 bbls wheat, and 151,000 bu corn. For the previous week the exports of wheat were 697,000 bu, and of corn 284,000 bu.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were generally quiet to-day, with a tendency to lower prices, though there was no special weakness, as produce was generally held with considerable firmness. The grain movement towards one city is on the increase, and there is little desire manifested to ship, except in wheat, and the stock of that grain is increasing rather rapidly, while the Eastern markets generally lack strength.

Jobbers of dry goods reported a satisfactorily active movement, at generally firm prices. The tendency in sheetings, shirtings, jeans, jeanettes, denims, and prints is still upward, as stocks are light, and, in addition to a good consumptive demand, there is now considerable speculative inquiry. While stocks are, perhaps, not as large as in former seasons at a corresponding period, they are complete in point of assortment, and our jobbers are prepared to meet any and all demands that are likely to be made upon them. Groceries were unchanged in price. The distribution of the staple articles was liberal, and side goods also sold to a fair aggregate at generally firm prices. Coffees were more quiet than on the earlier days of the week, but there was no softening of prices, the light stocks in store and the buoyant tone of the Eastern market imparting a confident feeling to holders. Teas continue active, and must soon advance. Sugars, syrups, molasses, rice, spices, soaps, and starch are also more firmly held than at the beginning of the week. In the butter and cheese market there was only moderate activity, but both of these staples were held with great firmness at the advanced prices recently established, the former selling at 15@34c, and the latter at 9@14½c. Canned goods remain inactive at former quotations. There was a liberal inquiry for foreign and domestic fruits at substantially the same prices current earlier in the week, the general market exhibiting a firm tone. Fish ruled steady as previously quoted. No new features were noted in the leather, pig-iron, paint, tobacco, and wood markets. Oils were quiet at 15c for carbon, 75@80c for extra lard, $1.00@1.02 for boiled linseed, and at 55c for turpentine.

The lumber and building material markets remain quiet and unchanged in their general features. A few small orders for lumber, shingles, and lath are received each day, and the winter's business is perhaps up to anticipations, with prices comparatively steady. Metals, nails, and iron were in moderate demand at the prices previously quoted. Packers' cooperage was in large supply and lower. Salt was in fair request and steady. The improvement in the demand for broom-corn heretofore noted continues, and the market is quite firm, particularly for choice hurl. Wool was in light request and firm, under limited offerings. The hide market was unsettled, but stronger, owing, apparently, more to local influences than anything else, as the receipts continue liberal, and the Eastern markets are still relatively lower than ours. Hay was more active and firm. Prime and No. 1 timothy advanced 50c per ton, and were in light supply. Seeds were less active, but firm, and strictly prime timothy sold higher. Green fruits were in light request at former prices. Poultry and game were in fair demand and firm.

Highwines were inactive and nominally unchanged at 96c per gallon, there being no variation in the tone of New York advices. It was stated that there were none on sale here.

Dressed hogs were in active demand, and advanced 20c per 100 lbs on good shipping lots, opening at $5.70@5.75, and closing at $5.90@5.95, with all kinds more wanted. Corn sold at $5.50@5.65. Sales were reported of 182 at $5.95; 373 at $5.90; 79 at $5.85; 395 at $5.80; 276 at $5.75; 25 at $5.70; 15 at $5.65; and 71 at $5.50. Total, 1,414 head.

Provisions were rather more active than on Friday, with not much change in prices. There was little actual trading except in mess pork, which was in some speculative demand, and averaged lower, opening weak at $14.50 for February, declining to $14.30, and then becoming firmer under a few buyer orders which had been brought out by the weakness of yesterday. Lard was dull and easier, the business done being confined to changing over into February at a premium of ⅝c, and into March at a premium of 60@62½c per 100 lbs on cash prices; we note a decline of 15c per 100 lbs. Meats were very quiet, with some orders here, but limited to figures which holders will not accept. The movement of the week shows a decided falling off in activity. The receipts of hogs are less, owing to the stand taken by the packers early in the week against higher prices for the animal than they could secure for the product. Meats are going forward freely, but mostly on sales made more than two weeks ago. A good many meats are coming here from other points, owing to the reports that Chicago packers are principally attending to the manufacture of pork. The advices from the country do not indicate that the packing season is so nearly over as has been preached up. There are plenty of hogs yet, though they are held back to prevent a further decline. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, new, cash or seller December, $13.90@14.00; do seller January, $14.10@14.15; do seller February, $14.60@14.65; do seller March, $14.50@15.00; prime mess pork, $12.75@13.50; extra prime do, $10.75@11.00. Lard, cash or seller December, $8.20@8.25; do seller January, $8.30@8.35; do seller February, $8.60@8.62½; do seller March, $8.80@8.85. Green hams at 8¼@8½c; sweet pickled hams, 8¼@9¼c. Green shoulders at 4½c; rough sides, 6¼c; do short ribs or long clear, 6¾@6¾c; do short clear, 6¾@6⅞c; meats, 10@15 days in salt, 5¼c for shoulders, 6¾@6¾c for short ribs and long clear, and 6¾c for short clear; boxed shoulders, 5¾c; do Cumberlands, 6¾c; do short ribs or long clear, 6¾@7c; do short clear, 7½c; do long cut hams, 9c; Salted Meats, Prime Seller the year through, 1c more than for December. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess do, $9.00@9.25; beef hams, $22.50@23.00. City tallow, 6¼@6½c; grease quotable at 4½@6c. Sales were reported of 700 brls mess pork, cash or seller the month, at $14.00; 200 brls do, seller January, at $14.00; 600 brls do, seller February, at $14.62½; 400 brls do at $14.60; 750 brls do at $14.55; 500 brls do at $14.40; 500 brls do at $14.35; 400 brls do at $14.30; 1,000 brls do, seller March, at $15.00.; 500 brls do at $11.87½; 250 tcs lard at $8.30; 250 tcs do at $8.25; 750 tcs do, seller January, at $8.37½; 250 tcs do at $8.30; 500 tcs do, seller February, at $8.70; 750 tcs do at $8.62½; 500 tcs do at $8.60; 250 tcs do, seller March, at $8.90; 250 tcs do at $8.87½; 250 tcs do at $8.80; 20,000 lbs green shoulders at 5c; 20,000 lbs do at 4¾c; 40,000 lbs salted do at 5½c; 140,000 lbs do at 5c; 15,000 lbs green short ribs at 6¼c; 40 boxes do at 6¾c; 50,000 lbs salted short ribs on private terms; 40 boxes do at 6¾c; 100,000 lbs do, seller February, at 7¼c loose; 20,000 lbs long clear at 6¾c; 50 boxes light do at 7¼c; 100,000 lbs short clear, seller February, at 7¾c; 27,500 pcs green hams (16 lbs) at 8¼c; 80,000 lbs do (18 lbs) at 7¾c; 50 pkgs yellow grease at 5½c.

The *Daily Commercial Bulletin* gives the following returns of the packing at the principal points, as compared with the same time last season, as far as returned, and the aggregate packing of the season of 1872-'3:

	To date, 1873.	To date, 1872.	Aggregate, 1872-'3.
Chicago, Ill	863,805	833,138	1,350,000
Milwaukee, Wis	164,756	120,000	303,500
Cincinnati, O	*400,000	300,000	626,305
Louisville, Ky	*220,000	200,000	392,346
St. Louis, Mo	*300,000	310,000	538,000
Indianapolis, Ind	171,191	90,000	196,317
Davenport, Iowa	6,000	.....	5,000
Detroit, Mich	31,000	.....	43,949
Franklin, Ind	†24,260	.....	31,113
Des Moines, Iowa	32,000	14,500	53,507
Delphi, Ind	17,000	12,000	16,300
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	32,750	13,283	36,504
Sioux City, Iowa	10,300	.....	7,000
Dubuque, Iowa	17,800	.....	30,600
Council Bluffs, Iowa	10,000	.....	12,000

*Estimated.

†Closed. Hogs 25 lbs lighter than last year.

The *Bulletin* adds: "The information in regard to the packing throughout the week is rather indefinite. Most of the large packing points are doing a fair business, and the aggregate is largely in excess of that of last season at this time. At some of the country points packers are have closed their houses for the season, though in most cases have packed about their usual number of hogs, while in few instances the packing is short. Nearly all the returns received, point to a decrease in weight and yield of lard, and it is supposed that, as the packing season wears away, the quality of the hogs will exhibit a further decrease, farmers will probably send quite a number of half-fattened hogs to market should present prices be sustained."

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this point for the week ending Dec. 18, and since Nov. 1, as compared with the corresponding figures for the year previous:

	Pork brls.	Lard lbs.	Hams lbs.	Should's lbs.	Middles, lbs.
Week ending Dec. 18, 1873	4,139	2,108	3,650	743,389	9,788,962
Same week 1872	14,397	12,519	2,281	1,218,883	8,810,416
Since Nov. 1, 1873	24,215	15,000	24,915	6,618,376	67,000,000
Same time 1872	125,001	36,868	9,250	4,195,646	18,988,577

†Includes all cut meats except shoulders and S. P. hams.

‡Green hams shipped during the week, 105,778 pcs, against 70,189 pcs the corresponding period last year; since Nov. 1, 1873, 436,847 pcs, against 316,457 pcs the same time last year.

Total number of boxes of meats shipped during the week, 13,266 against 19,503 boxes the preceding week. Total pieces shipped during the week, including green hams, 135,265, against 216,410 pieces the preceding week.

The Chicago *Live-Stock Reporter* figures up that the stock of corn in Chicago, Oct. 1, was 9,693,772 lbs. That, and the receipts of product, with the packing since that date, amount to 209,354,527 lbs, and the shipments since that date to 101,265,281 lbs. This leaves a total of 108,089,246 lbs of cured and uncured product on hand.

Still another comparison: A gentleman has figured up the receipts of hogs, since Nov. 1, to be 1,117,767 live, and 26,597 dressed; total, 1,144,364 head. The shipments in same time were 280,454. The difference is 863,783 head, against a reported packing to date of 893,865. He asks: Whence this incompatibility of 30,082 hogs?

Flour was quiet, though the aggregate of sales was slightly larger than on Friday, and there was no perceptible change in prices, notwithstanding the decline in wheat. Most of the trading seemed to be done on local account, though one or two lots were taken for export. Buckwheat flour was dull and lower. Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 100 brls fresh winter extras at $8.25; 50 brls do on private terms; 1,500 brls spring extras (Friday afternoon) at $5.50; 600 brls do on private terms; 25 brls buckwheat at $7.75; 10 brls do at $7.50; 75 brls do at $7.62½; 25 brls do at $7.50. Total, 2,485 brls. Also 10 tons bran (to arrive) at $12.50; 10 tons do at $12.00, on track. The following were the closing prices:

Fair to good white winters	$ 6.75	@	7.50
Choice do	8.00	@	9.25
Red winters	5.75	@	7.00
Choice to fancy spring extras	6.75	@	8.50
Medium to good do	4.75	@	5.50
Good to choice Minnesota	6.00	@	7.25
Patent do	8.00	@	12.00
Choice to fancy spring, superfine	3.50	@	4.00
Common do	2.50	@	3.00
Rye flour	4.50	@	4.75
Buckwheat do	7.50	@	8.50
Bran	12.00	@	12.50

Wheat was quiet and weak, though it should be quoted as radically strong, seeing that it moved downward so slowly under very adverse influences. The average of prices was 1c lower than on Friday. Liverpool was quoted easier, and New York weak, while the receipts here and at Milwaukee were on the increase, and the exports from the seaboard for the week ending on the 18th inst. were only 512,000 bu, against 697,000 bu the week preceding. Added to this, is the feeling that the Iowa wheat crop is just beginning to assume the role of Birnam Wood, and is "moving" towards us as rapidly as the railroads can supply the facilities required to bring it here. Yet there was no little confidence in the article. It was stated that a good many orders are here from the South, and from the States to the East of us, while Great Britain will certainly want all we have to spare before the next harvest, though she may "take it easy" on the higher rates of freight in winter, and the more wheat will be wanted in the corn crop should turn out to be as short as is now thought. Hence there are a good many speculators who are not afraid to take hold of round lots, and salt them down for use in the summer. The volume of wheat thus taken, may prove to be fully equal to the excess of our receipts over the shipments. To-day there was a fair inquiry for cash wheat, and little for options till towards the end of the session, when a better demand sprung up. Seller January opened at $1.13¾, declined to $1.12¾, rose to $1.13, fell back to $1.12⅝, and advanced to $1.13¼ at the close. Seller February sold at $1.14⅝@1.17¼, closing at the outside. Seller the month sold at $1.11¼@1.13¼, closing at $1.13¼, with cash No. 2 spring salable at the same price, though all the offerings were taken up previous to the last advance. No. 1 spring sold at $1.13@1.14 for straight, and $1.14¼ for Northwestern receipts, but closed nominally stronger at $1.15 and $1.15¼. No. 3 spring closed with buyers at $1.05, and rejected with $1.00 bid. Cash sales were reported of 1,300 bu No. 1 spring at $1.13¾; 1,300 bu do at $1.13¾; 800 bu do at $1.13⅝; 4,000 bu do at $1.13; 1,600 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.14⅝; 3,200 bu do at $1.14; 2,400 bu do at $1.13⅝; 2,400 bu do at $1.13¼; 11,600 bu No. 2 spring at $1.12½; 28,800 bu do at $1.12¾; 11,200 bu do at $1.12½; 23,800 bu do at $1.12; 1,600 bu do at $1.11¾; 2,000 bu do at $1.11¾; 18,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.05; 2,400 bu rejected at $1.00. Total, 111,800 bu.

Corn was dull and relatively firm at a decline of ½c from Friday till near the close of the session. The market sympathized to some extent, with wheat, and in consequence of a falling off in the exports from the seaboard; but was held up by a report of firmness in Liverpool, and no material increase in the volume of our receipts. There was not much disposition to trade on either side, though sellers were rather more numerous than buyers. Towards the close the latest New York advices quoted that market as strong, and then an active demand sprung up for options, under which prices advanced nearly 1c per bu. Reports from the country do not indicate any desire to sell at present prices, and our supply will probably be light, therefore, for some time to come, though it may exceed the shipping demand. Seller January opened at 31¾c, advanced to 31⅝c, fell back to 31¼c rose to 32½c, receded to 31⅝, and then jumped up to 33c at the close. Seller February ranged 1c above January, closing at 34c. Seller May was very quiet, at 37¼@38c, but closed higher. Cash corn closed nominally at 32½c for old No. 2, 30¼c for new do, 31¼c for old rejected, and 46c for new do. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu high mixed at 31¾c; 15,600 bu No. 2 at 32c; 9,400 bu do at 31⅝c; 8,600 bu do at 31¼c; 5,000 bu do at 31⅛c; 800 bu do new at 30c; 400 bu do at 29c; 1,200 bu do at 30½c; 2,400 bu do new at 45½c; 2,000 bu do at 45c; 400 bu do at 44c; 2,000 bu car by sample at 30c; 2,800 bu shelled at 44c, on track. Total, 55,000 bu.

Oats were quiet in cash lots, and more active in options, at a shade below the average prices of Friday, but were quite strong, the market improving in the latter part of the session in sympathy with corn. Seller the month sold at 25¾c, and advanced to 26c, opened at 27c, and advanced to 27¼c at the close. Seller January opened at 27¼c, and closed at 27⅝@27¾c. Seller February sold at 28¼@28¾c. Rejected was nominal at 25c asked. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 at 27¼c; 9,800 bu do at 27¾c; 1,200 bu do at 27½c; 7,200 bu do at 27c. Total, 21,800 bu.

Rye was very quiet at the reduction attained two days previously, with very little either wanted or offered. Sales were limited to 400 bu No. 2 at 76c; and 800 bu regular do at 75c.

Barley was more active and firmer. The market opened very dull, but after 12 o'clock a better demand sprang up, and prices advanced. No. 2 was scarce and strong at $1.34. No. 3 sold at $1.01@1.04, closing at the outside for receipts in ordinary houses. Rejected closed firm at 88@90c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at $1.34; 2,000 bu No. 3 at $1.04; 400 bu do at $1.03½; 10,000 bu do at $1.03; 10,000 bu do at $1.02; 3,000 bu do at $1.01; 800 bu rejected at 90c; 800 bu do at 88½c; 5,200 bu do at 88c; 400 bu do at 87c; 3,600 bu do at 86c; 800 bu do at 85c; 400 bu by sample at 1:40; 400 bu do do (18 lbs) at 75c; 50 pkgs yellow grease at 5½c.

The *Daily Commercial Bulletin* gives the following returns of the packing at the principal points, as compared with the same time last season, as far as returned, and the aggregate packing of the season of 1872-'3:

	To date, 1873.	To date, 1872.	Aggregate, 1872-'3.
Chicago, Ill	863,805	833,138	1,350,000
Milwaukee, Wis	164,756	120,000	303,500
Cincinnati, O	*400,000	300,000	626,305
Louisville, Ky	*220,000	200,000	392,346
St. Louis, Mo	*300,000	310,000	538,000
Indianapolis, Ind	171,191	90,000	196,317
Davenport, Iowa	6,000	.....	5,000
Detroit, Mich	31,000	.....	43,949
Franklin, Ind	†24,260	.....	31,113
Des Moines, Iowa	32,000	14,500	53,507
Delphi, Ind	17,000	12,000	16,300
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	32,750	13,283	36,504
Sioux City, Iowa	10,300	.....	7,000
Dubuque, Iowa	17,800	.....	30,600
Council Bluffs, Iowa	10,000	.....	12,000

*Estimated.

†Closed. Hogs 25 lbs lighter than last year.

The *Bulletin* adds: "The information in regard to the packing throughout the week is rather indefinite. Most of the large packing points are doing a fair business, and the aggregate is largely in excess of that of last season at this time. At some of the country points packers are have closed their houses for the season, though in most cases have packed about their usual number of hogs, while in few instances the packing is short. Nearly all the returns received, point to a decrease in weight and yield of lard, and it is supposed that, as the packing season wears away, the quality of the hogs will exhibit a further decrease, farmers will probably send quite a number of half-fattened hogs to market should present prices be sustained."

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this point for the week ending Dec. 18, and since Nov. 1, as compared with the corresponding figures for the year previous:

	Pork brls.	Lard lbs.	Hams lbs.	Should's lbs.	Middles, lbs.
Week ending Dec. 18, 1873	4,139	2,108	3,650	743,389	9,788,962
Same week 1872	14,397	12,519	2,281	1,218,883	8,810,416
Since Nov. 1, 1873	24,215	15,000	24,915	6,618,376	67,000,000
Same time 1872	125,001	36,868	9,250	4,195,646	18,988,577

†Includes all cut meats except shoulders and S. P. hams.

‡Green hams shipped during the week, 105,778 pcs, against 70,189 pcs the corresponding period last year; since Nov. 1, 1873, 436,847 pcs, against 316,457 pcs the same time last year.

Total number of boxes of meats shipped during the week, 13,266 against 19,503 boxes the preceding week. Total pieces shipped during the week, including green hams, 135,265, against 216,410 pieces the preceding week.

The Chicago *Live-Stock Reporter* figures up that the stock of corn in Chicago, Oct. 1, was 9,693,772 lbs. That, and the receipts of product, with the packing since that date, amount to 209,354,527 lbs, and the shipments since that date to 101,265,281 lbs. This leaves a total of 108,089,246 lbs of cured and uncured product on hand.

Still another comparison: A gentleman has figured up the receipts of hogs, since Nov. 1, to be 1,117,767 live, and 26,597 dressed; total, 1,144,364 head. The shipments in same time were 280,454. The difference is 863,783 head, against a reported packing to date of 893,865. He asks: Whence this incompatibility of 30,082 hogs?

Flour was quiet, though the aggregate of sales was slightly larger than on Friday, and there was no perceptible change in prices, notwithstanding the decline in wheat. Most of the trading seemed to be done on local account, though one or two lots were taken for export. Buckwheat flour was dull and lower. Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 100 brls fresh winter extras at $8.25; 50 brls do on private terms; 1,500 brls spring extras (Friday afternoon) at $5.50; 600 brls do on private terms; 25 brls buckwheat at $7.75; 10 brls do at $7.50; 75 brls do at $7.62½; 25 brls do at $7.50. Total, 2,485 brls. Also 10 tons bran (to arrive) at $12.50; 10 tons do at $12.00, on track. The following were the closing prices:

Fair to good white winters	$ 6.75	@	7.50
Choice do	8.00	@	9.25
Red winters	5.75	@	7.00
Choice to fancy spring extras	6.75	@	8.50
Medium to good do	4.75	@	5.50
Good to choice Minnesota	6.00	@	7.25
Patent do	8.00	@	12.00
Choice to fancy spring, superfine	3.50	@	4.00
Common do	2.50	@	3.00
Rye flour	4.50	@	4.75
Buckwheat do	7.50	@	8.50
Bran	12.00	@	12.50

Wheat was quiet and weak, though it should be quoted as radically strong, seeing that it moved downward so slowly under very adverse influences. The average of prices was 1c lower than on Friday. Liverpool was quoted easier, and New York weak, while the receipts here and at Milwaukee were on the increase, and the exports from the seaboard for the week ending on the 18th inst. were only 512,000 bu, against 697,000 bu the week preceding. Added to this, is the feeling that the Iowa wheat crop is just beginning to assume the role of Birnam Wood, and is "moving" towards us as rapidly as the railroads can supply the facilities required to bring it here. Yet there was no little confidence in the article. It was stated that a good many orders are here from the South, and from the States to the East of us, while Great Britain will certainly want all we have to spare before the next harvest, though she may "take it easy" on the higher rates of freight in winter, and the more wheat will be wanted in the corn crop should turn out to be as short as is now thought. Hence there are a good many speculators who are not afraid to take hold of round lots, and salt them down for use in the summer. The volume of wheat thus taken, may prove to be fully equal to the excess of our receipts over the shipments. To-day there was a fair inquiry for cash wheat, and little for options till towards the end of the session, when a better demand sprung up. Seller January opened at $1.13¾, declined to $1.12¾, rose to $1.13, fell back to $1.12⅝, and advanced to $1.13¼ at the close. Seller February sold at $1.14⅝@1.17¼, closing at the

WASHINGTON.

Senator Logan's National Railroad.

The Salary-Grab Discussion—Lawrence and Lamison—Dawes and Kasson.

Shall the Constituency Pay the Salary?

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1873.

Senator Logan says that he has been misunderstood about the railroad which he wants the nation to incorporate

FROM CHICAGO TO NEW YORK.

He says that responsible men, like Allen, Swett, and others, are in it; that it is a private enterprise, asking for no subsidy; and he (Logan) would not vote for any subsidy whatever. As to the limitation of railroad-charters to States and exclusive State control, that, he says, is localism and barbarism; and Chicago, by this tradition, would be cut off the control of all the Illinois railroads which go east a few miles from the city. While the grain is rotting in the bins and elevators of the Northwest, it is no time, he says, to measure such a necessity by State prejudices. It would be impossible, he thinks, to get a charter without great expense, delay, and corruption in States like Pennsylvania; whereas a bold step forward by the nation on the railroad question would begin a reasonable jurisprudence on a subject heretofore treated from the standpoint of local law. He cites the debates over the old National Road, and the foolish delay and obstruction to that simple benefaction, as too antiquated and ridiculous to be repeated in this homogeneous and cultured period. President Monroe had recommended an amendment to the Constitution giving the United States police, military, and court jurisdiction over the National Road.

Senator Logan meets the point that such a charter might be peddled around amongst capitalists, by saying that he has no objection to revising the list of incorporators. He had the bill carefully prepared in Chicago, and submitted to counsel; and moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, in order that it might have complete legal revision.

He says that, if Congress had not halted for the past twelve years on old Democratic ideas of limited jurisdiction, we should have spent the hundreds of millions of money which went into premature Territorial railroad speculation within the settled limits of the States, where they would have paid prompt dividends, moved the crops, and justified, instead of ruined, our credit abroad. He is of the opinion that this bill will pass Congress, give the nation no expense, and merely assure investors that their road will not be mulcted locally.

The condition of

THE EASTERN RAILROAD-SYSTEMS,

notwithstanding the heavy press of freights eastward, is scarcely flattering. The New York Midland, which Horace Greeley abetted most ominously, is reported by its Receiver to be unhealthy, though complete. The Chesapeake & Ohio is unhealthy, because out of, probably for several years to come, from its Kentucky connections. Vanderbilt's stocks are slowly recovering. The Pennsylvania Railroad has learned a lesson, and its course, henceforward, is toward simplification. The Erie Railroad, the Philadelphia & Erie, and the Central (Ketria) have all swelled to something like imperial fruition, and relapsed. In most of these cases, the evil has been peculation and speculation. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is probably the only trunk-line from the East to the West which is still extending itself, with large accumulations and easy credit. It has treated its stockholders justly, and never used the existing-pail.

SOME MEMBERS.

that accuse members of Congress very often are at no moment in the constituency. Two conspicuously obscure members have consumed half the hilarity of the Capitol since the debate on the salary-grab began. These are Lamison and Lawrence, of Ohio, both members of the past Congress. Lawrence is an old member from Bellefontaine, living adjacent to Lamison, who resides at Lima,—both towns notable railroad-centres.

If you will take the characters of these two men, you will understand the difficulty of making moral discrimination in a body of many fellowship, like Congress, where a sort of school-boy code prevails, and the worst attributes are thought to be meanness, selfishness, and want of spirit.

LAWRENCE

is a man worth above $100,000, which he has made in a peculiar way. He lives for about $10 a week while in Washington, and he is adamant of making his appointees in the public service give him six hours' gratuitous work after they have toiled hard all day for their salaries. He will take his packages of garden-seeds, and have them subdivided, and again put up, so as to go further around the district. Some have said that he has the half letter-sheets picked up from the floor of Congress after the members have torn off the written half sheet to go it away. He will write a letter of vague compliment and personal interest to hundreds of old farmers who do not take a daily paper, and are only too proud to see a Congressman's frank come with their address; and this letter will be multiplied by copyists, and made to do duty to different men through all the revolutions of a session. Now and then, the constituency rises up and sits down for a term upon Lawrence, who is both a banker and a Congressman, he goes to work again with doggedness, and, vote by vote, recovers his seat.

It was this man who put himself in the front against the salary-grab, and got some applause out to the best husbandry for another course, although he had taken the back-pay, not once nor, but in 1866 as well.

On the other hand,

LAMISON,

a Democrat, is a man of very moderate means, a good provider for his family, not of great understanding, nor at all systematic. But he has the ear of Congress in commanility,—that boyish fellowship at middle life which has done so much to keep up Democratic majorities under similar leaders, at fixed points in the country. Lamison marked Lawrence for his own.

The antagonism of temperament between the two was enough to inspire Lamison. He hounded Lawrence. He held up a book where that individual had affixed his steel portrait, and for out of his own pocket, to a committee-report. He ran him in on both the new and old salary-grabs.

MORAL.

You see how nations are governed to a great extent, between subserviency and impulsive wastefulness. And, if you would find out where every mother's son of them in Congress lives at last, you should have seen even Dawes, who is the great type of liberality himself, rise in his place to help Lamison worry Lawrence.

This matter of liberality is to be somewhat considered in the light of whose money you are dealing with. Mr. Dawes is related, after making perhaps the most effective speech for the reduction of salary, to have remarked to a re-

"If we must demagogue, why, *demagogue !*"

Looking over the situation, it seems very much as if there was not a man honestly in favor of its reduction; and the character of the debate, through and through, has been to create a pretext for a future increase. If I may be allowed to guess what is to come of all this, it will be the increase of salary not far off, either by direct vote or by perquisites, which will go on until we will accuse a popular feeling against any money whatever for members or Senators, as in

JOHN A. KASSON.

The opinion I give above is confirmed by what the new member from Iowa had to say on the question of pay of a member of Congress.

Before Mr. Kasson came here, I had felt some doubt in him on account of hearsay, which refused him to be a man able in affairs, obscured by that respect through private follies. But he is a man of no intellectual propriety here, although speaking much,—especially in contending that a Cabinet officer should not be paid more than a member of Congress, because only the Legislative branch would declare itself to be inferior. I think for an apt man the worst I ever heard was Kasson's, delivered Dec. 12, as to judgment and those elements which an old member should modestly take position. He degraded the movement of Congress amenable to public contempt by showing that he held pay to be the highest worth, saying: "I, for one, shall protest a relative degradation of the representatives of the people and the States below Bureau officers in the Executive Departments, as an act of injustice, in grading relative compensation of this first Legislative authority in the United States. You cannot pass this bill without effecting the relative degradation of the offices you and the Senate hold. Under the so-called Civil-Service Reform rules, the representatives of the people and of the States put their communications to the Executive Departments into the common pigeon-holes, with no more force than if they came from the most unrepresenting and irresponsible character in the United States."

Mr. Kasson then lamented the relative loss of power which Congress had during the War.

COOL TEST.

If the above is not resentment for defeat in obtaining office for his followers, it is an entire misunderstanding of the honor of the Legislative branch.

An Executive officer is a salaried man, like the officers of police who are hired to protect a city; while the City Councils, which vote the money, generally receive no salary whatever. The Executive end of the Government is the National constabulary. Nothing can dishonor the Legislative Department like begging for more salaries than the actual police receive, who give all their time to carrying out the laws.

The highest Parliament of which we know—the British House of Commons—is paid nothing; while the highest salaries paid to Executive officers under a representative system are paid in England. There, the Lord Chief Justice has $40,000 a year; the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, each $35,000; the Associate Judges, $25,000; the Lord Chancellor, or official Vice-President of England, $50,000; the three Vice-Chancellors, $25,000; the Master of the Rolls, $30,000, as well as the two Justices of Appeal; and so salaries are graduated along, often with life-tenures and pensions, while Lords and Commons, who vote all this money, get nothing.

There has been some agitation in England for Parliamentary salary, but it will not derive much impetus from recent struggles over Parliamentary salary in America, where a Congress will vote its successors an increase of 50 per cent as a miserable subterfuge for stealing 50 per cent to pay its own poker debts, as it runs away at the end of the session.

What is hereditary in the blood will at last reveal itself. The true dignity of a nation is subserved when its Magistracy is paid to make them amenable to a Supreme Parliament, which derives its grandest authority with the people by serving for nothing.

COMMON ANSWER

to this is, that poor men will be kept out of Congress, and only rich ones be able to sit in it, unless there be compensation.

But, if there be a poor man in Congress, let the constituency pay him for the good he will do. Is there any reason, good with anybody but a politician, why the nation should pay men to express the sense and property of some one constituency? Should the salary come from the district which employs the agent, or be fixed by himself upon the common Treasury he plunders for the benefit of that constituency?

FINIS.

This debate on the salary-grab will have its effect in this direction. Reverse the assessment, and let it be paid by the client, and not by the editor; for, nowadays, at least a beginning is made in our constituencies express factors in the form of Congressmen, to the common Capital, to hook the most from the public fund.

If the Congressman be paid by the constituency, or unpaid at its will, or paid after his services are done, either by Congress, like William Pitt, or by popular contribution, like Richard Cobden, there will never again be such a disgraceful act of grand larceny and subsequent hypocrisy as has lately made our National Assembly a spectacle for gods and men.

There is nothing logical about a Congress fixing its own pay, whether the Constitution says so or not. If the constituency pay according to its circumstances and gratitude, the annual fight for back-pay will be transferred from these public halls to the localities, and equity will prevail in the settlement, according to the services.

It may be that Congress has fixed its own fate by thus haggling for its "swag," like Judas seeking to compound for his thirty pieces. Perhaps, in their obstinacy, the members have all fallen over the fence, and their bowels—their appetites for extended compensation—have dropped out finally. GATE.

LOST IN THE WOODS.

Locating Land-Claims in Cheboygan County, Mich.—A Lost Compass—A Five Days' Diet of Dog-Meat—Terrible Sufferings of Three Lost Men.

From the Detroit Post, Dec. 16.

Mr. Reuben Murray, who resides at No. 77 Dunfield street, and who reached this city yesterday, returning from Otsego County, gives our reporter the particulars of a case of terrible suffering and privation that transpired in Cheboygan County week before last, the main facts being substantially as follows:

The latter part of November, Elijah Barrett, of St. Louis, Gratiot County, and Messrs. Charles Burton and Joshua Burt, gunsmiths at Bay City, went to the upper portion of the Lower Peninsula to locate some wild land they had purchased in Cheboygan County, that of Mr. Barrett being Sec. 8, Town 33 north, Range 2 west, and that of Burton and Burt being in Sec. 4 in same town. They were provided with a good compass, a few cooking utensils, etc., guns, and last, but, as it proved, not least, a small dog.

After leaving Otsego Lake, the three explorers proceeded northeasterwardly, and on Friday, the 21st inst., succeeded in locating the claim of Mr. Barrett. Saturday morning they started westwardly in search of Sec. 4, but made slow progress, the snow being deep. Game, too, was very scarce, and the provisions they had taken from Otsego Lake were now exhausted. On Sunday, one of them shot a partridge, and upon this they made a scanty supper. During the day it was found that the compass did not perform its wonted functions, and in the evening they discovered that the glass had been pushed down so that the needle could not revolve. With the aid of the point of a knife-blade, the glass was removed, but as it slipped from its place the needle dropped into the camp-fire, and was lost.

This was a serious calamity to the party, but they hoped to be able to find their way to the claim, and thence to a settlement near the mouth of Cheboygan River. Monday and Tuesday, however, proved to be dark, stormy days, and the sun, by which they hoped to be able to decide their course, was so obscured as to be wholly invisible. Tuesday night they killed the dog, a lean, ill-conditioned animal, roasted his three-pound carcass before their camp-fire, and ate half of it without salt, they having thrown away their cooking utensils during the day, and with them their salt and pepper.

The next morning the remainder of the dog was devoured, and the day proving dark and cheerless, they started northwardly, being guided by moss upon the trunks of the trees, in search of the Cheboygan River, and succeeded in reaching it. They then attempted to follow its course, but would often find themselves in the midst of a swamp where they could not go ahead, and were forced to retrace their steps some distance and make a detour round the morass. Wind-falls, too, were of common occurrence, and their progress was very slow. No game of any description was to be found, and Wednesday night found them weak and faint.

That night the terrible gale that caused such destruction of property throughout the State burst upon them, and the crash of the trees that were hurled to the earth filled them with a new alarm. Providentially they received no injuries, though trees fell all around them, and Thursday morning they set forth at daylight, the furious wind chilling them to the bone and causing them to despair of reaching a place of shelter, especially as they were now so exhausted that they could walk but slowly. The fearful pangs of hunger, too, were upon them, and when they laid down at night it was in fear that none of them would awake in the morning.

Huddled close together for mutual warmth they sank into the deep, unrefreshing sleep that comes of utter exhaustion, and awoke at daybreak so chilled and numbed that it was with great difficulty that they could rise. Their tottering legs at first refused to sustain them, but after moving about and rubbing their limbs a short time they started onward, every step causing them intense pain. Mr. Barrett declares that they seldom went more than ten rods without stopping to rest, and it was found necessary to sit or lie down at the foot of some small tree, that they might pull themselves up again by its trunk. At times they would become so faint that they could not see, and staggered about wholly blind for the time being.

Toward night they came in sight of a shanty, and reached it just at dark. It was occupied by and old man and his son, the latter being out in search of game. Although he had but a scanty stock of provisions, the old man gave them some bread, which they ate ravenously. It caused such excruciating pains in their stomachs, however, that the old man placed them on short allowance, they having eaten nothing but a pound of dog-meat each since the previous Sunday, when a single partridge was devoured for supper.

Here they remained until their strength returned, when, provided with food and a guide, they set out on their return, reaching civilization in safety on Saturday. Mr. Barrett came down from Saginaw yesterday with Mr. Murray, and is not particularly pleased with his Cheboygan County farm as a winter residence.

BAEZ DEPOSED.

A Revolution in Santo Domingo.

From the New York Tribune, Dec. 19.

From advices received in this city it is generally believed by those conversant with the subject that President Baez of the Republic of Santo Domingo is by this time deposed, and that a new Provisional Government has been established, having for its headquarters the City of Santo Domingo. The revolution, which has assumed these formidable dimensions, began at Puerto Plata on Nov. 25, when the people arose en masse, and declared the Government of President Baez to be deposed on the ground of his general violation of all the constitutional rights and privileges of the people. A committee of public safety was at once established, and a proclamation or manifesto was drawn up, printed, and scattered among the people, who eagerly joined in the movement to overthrow the alleged tyrannical Government of President Baez.

This proclamation "disowns the Government of President Baez because," among many other things,

"He has violated the Constitution in the following manner: Article 3 prohibits the sale or annexation of any part of the Republic, and he has for $1,000,000 offered the country for sale in the American market;" and goes on to say:

"For all these reasons, and many others too numerous to mention, we, the Dominican people, represented by the provinces of the Cibao District, disown the authority of President Baez and his Government. We therefore declare the power of President Baez void, and name a Committee of Public Welfare, which we recognize as the Provisional Government"; and we declare the acceptance of the General and Vice-President of the Republic as President of this Government until the Dominican people shall by a vote appoint definitely a ruler; and we further declare that we present, and in consequence of which, and by the sovereign will of the people, the Gens. Ignacio M. Gonzales and Manuel A. Cicares as candidates of the Cibos for the Presidency of the Republic. We further declare that we recognize no political party as preferable, and that all official employes of whatever position that adhere to this movement in good faith shall remain by guarantee to fill their respective positions. We also declare the absolute liberty of the Press. We admit that all individuals opposed to the revolution be admitted to pass without any fear whatever outside of our lines, provided they go without arms; but all of those who do not adhere to this edict will be immediately executed, as will also those who conspire to take up arms against the Provisional Government."

The Cibao District embraces the most important and populous portion of the island, and all the principal inhabitants have pronounced in favor of the proclamation, giving official notice of their adherence thereto. The island is divided into three districts, namely, the Santo Domingo, or Southern District; the Ceibo, or Eastern District, and the Cibao, or Northern and Central District. The last named is entirely and openly revolutionary, while the Ceibo is known to be inclined to the new government, although not having declared itself as last advices from Gen. Cocrey, the Vice-President under Baez,—the one who was named for the office of Provisional President on Nov. 30, five days after the proclamation was issued,—published a card stating that he wished to retire to his home and take no part in the affairs of the country; although at the same time it is well known that he secretly favors the revolution. When this card was published, by circular and advertisement, the people then unanimously declared Gen. Gonzalez, Vice-President, who at once issued a proclamation announcing the formation of his Government.

This prompt action on the part of Gonzales inspired the people with confidence, and within fourteen days from the outbreak of the revolution not only was the Government formed, but 4,000 men were under arms and on their way to the capital. On the 9th of the present month these troops had already passed Lavigo, and from this fact it is believed that by this time Santo Domingo City is either in possession of the Government troops or in a state of siege. It is known that Baez has not 200 soldiers in Santo Domingo City, and only 300 at Azura, and, in order to make any defense at all it will be necessary to concentrate these 500 men at Santo Domingo City, leaving Azua undefended. All the island, with the exception of the two above mentioned points, is in a state of revolution, and yet perfect order reigns and business is uninterrupted, except where the provisional troops are moving. A private letter is at the present time in this city from the American Consul at Santo Domingo City, and in which it was stated that, directly it was known that Puerta Plata had decided against Baez, a general despondency prevailed among his followers.

It is understood that the Provisional Government is not opposed to the treaty that has been made with the Samana Bay Company, but desires, of fulfilling every stipulation made therein. In support of this statement, official documents are reported to be already in this city, informing the Company of the favorable consideration of the Provisional Government and guaranteeing them all the rights granted under the treaty.

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

List of Senators and Representatives Who Have Returned Their Back Pay.

From the New York Times, Dec. 19.

The following is the full and complete list of Senators and Representatives in Congress who have covered back-pay into the Treasury. It is a transcript from the official record in the office of Treasurer Spinner. The record is chiefly remarkable for the names which do not appear upon it. Out of 74 Senators only 19 have removed the temptation and placed the money out of their reach in the Treasury; of 252 Representatives only 47 have done the same—a little more than 25 per cent of the Senate and a little less than 20 per cent of the House:

SENATORS.

Anthony,	Pratt,
Buckingham,	Ramsey,
Bayard,	Sherman,
Chandler,	Scott,
Casserly,	Sumner,
Ferry,	Schurz,
Frelinghuysen,	Thurman,
Fenton,	Wilson,
Hamlin,	Wright,
Morton,	19 out of 74.

MEMBERS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Barber, J. Adam.	Lawrence, Wm. (account
Bird, John T.	XLIIId Congress, $1,570.)
Bell, S. N.	Lynch, John.
Cotton, A. R.	Morrick, Wm. M.
Crebs, John M.	Monroe, Jas.
Cox, S. S.	McCrary, G. W.
Coburn, John.	Mitchell, Alex.
Coy, Smith, Jr.	Merriam, C. L.
Eames, B. T.	Pendleton, J. M.
Finkelnburg, G. A.	Peters, R.
Farnsworth, J. F. (part returned by County Treasurer of Waukegan Co., Ill., $60.25.)	Perry, Ed.
	Potter, C. N.
	Roberts, W. R.
Farwell, C. B.	Rusk, S. M.
Foster, Chas.	Roberts, E. H.
Foster, W. D.	Roosevelt, R. B.
Frye, W. P.	Starkweather, H. H.
Garfield, J. A.	Sessions, W. L.
Hawley, J. R.	Sawyer, F.
Hasleton, G. W.	Swann, Thos.
Hawley, J. R.	Townsend, W.
Hale, Eugene.	Upson, W. H.
Haisey, O.	Wheeler, W. A.
Holman, W. S.	Willard, C. W.
Hill, John.	Waldron, Henry.
Kerr, M. C.	47 out of 252.

A New Monte Christo.

Paris Correspondence of the New York Times.

The story of the young Armenian, Ostanick der Marcaintz, calling himself a Prince, is a very curious one. The journals hardly dare to call him a swindler, so singular are the facts. A few years ago a boy came from Turkey to be educated, passed through the University, and graduated number one, then entered the Agriculturat College at Grignon. He was very rich and very studious. He took the highest honors. A year ago he began to order models of agricultural machines, and, when remonstrated with on account of the cost, which he paid cash down, he laughingly replied: "Oh, I am another Monte Christo; and it is necessary for me to learn these details, for I am to be Minister of Agriculture. He studied with great diligence, always had large sums of money, and spent them freely. There was never the slightest thing against him at Grignon, although, in any but an Eastern Prince, the rich presents he made would have been thought strange. He had models of all sorts of machines made at a cost of 300,000 francs, and paid for them. Some time ago he came to Paris and took rooms at the Grand Hotel; paying for himself, his horses and servants, about $100 per day. He paid his bills regularly. He bought $50,000 worth of diamonds and paid cash for them, and then began to give dinners, to which Emile de Girardin, Lemoinne, Molinari, and other serious literary men were invited. He continued his studies on agriculture, worked hard five or six hours a day, and wrote a great deal. Finally the police became anxious to know where he got his money. On inquiry at the Ottoman Embassy they were told that the Armenian Prince Ostanick was a rascal, an escroc, but where he got his money was not known. He was not invited to the Embassy. In all manner of disguises the detectives visited him, and one took service as a domestic, finding that the young man worked hard, paid cash for everything, and that there was really nothing to his discredit. He frequently ordered jewelry, but always paid the bill, no matter how high the sum, whenever presented. But a month ago he told a creditor for the first time to call again. He had ordered many things, but did not pay the bills as usual. He said he was short for the moment. His hotel bill—an enormous one, by-the-by—was paid, but the tradesmen were put off. Finding that Prince Ostanick was watched by the police, a creditor brought suit against him, and then all the rest came down upon him in a pack. He was charged with rascality, arrested, and lodged in prison. He took it very coolly, said that he should soon have more money, asked for agricultural books and writing materials, and is now working more diligently in Mazas than at the Grand Hotel. Now, what is this mystery? Certainly this young man has expended two millions in two years, and now owes two hundred thousand francs. The question is to know whether he is really a Monte Christo or a rogue, and, if the latter, how he came by his money, and why he should be so serious a student. One report is that he is the natural son of a minister, who has been taken up by a political party in order to fit him to succeed his father. The second is that he is a thief of the worst sort. The police are now hard at work, and I can give the results of their inquiries in a few days, perhaps. For the present, all we can learn is that *la justice informe.*

TWO LIVES.

Agassiz and John Stuart Mill.

From the New York Times, Dec. 17.

In the life of the great naturalist over whose remains the grave has not yet closed, there was, as the world and even his own personal friends knew it, everything to cheer and encourage the young devotee of science or of literature. Probably few happier lives have been passed than that which closed at Cambridge two days ago. That it has been altogether free, at all periods, from disappointment, from privation, and from trial, it is not to be believed, except upon evidence which could hardly be produced. No man, whatever his native gifts, his good fortune, or his success, passes matured manhood, and "gives hostages to fortune" without knowing some sorrow—to say nothing of the griefs of childhood and early youth, which are too little regarded. Bate apart from the inevitable sorrows and trials of humanity, Agassiz seems to have lived a continuously happy life. This was due in a great measure to his own nature; to his cheerful disposition, his love of making others happy, his ability to be content with little, and his devotion to a great study, the successful pursuit of which was in itself a source of daily happiness. But in part it was doubtless due to the influences which surrounded him in his childhood and his early youth. The son of six generations of clergymen on the one side, the grandson of a physician on the other, he was born to a great inheritance, to which he came early—the inheritance of culture. It were much to be wished that he had left behind him an autobiography; such a one, for instance, as that of John Stuart Mill,—that hard, forbidding, gloomy book which would be sad, but that it lacks all touch of tenderness. The life of the great naturalist, like that of the political economist, had little in it of incident; although the travels and the investigations of the former, to say nothing of his intercourse with great men, from Humboldt and Cuvier down, would have given to his memoirs an interest of variety and a tone of human warmth and sympathy which are conspicuously absent from the latter's dry record of mental exercise and literary performances. In either case, the value of such a memoir would consist in its revelation of the mental and moral growth and experience of its subject.

Of Agassiz we know enough, however, to compare his life intelligently with what Mill has told us of his. And at the very outset we meet with a striking contrast. Until he was 11 years old, Agassiz was educated by his mother. Let us again record her name with honor—Rose Mayor. He then went to a gymnasium (a very different thing in Germany from the place so named here), and there his studies (Greek and Latin were varied and relieved by healthy out-door sports with other boys, and by a young angler's enjoyment of "the contemplative man's recreation." The universities of Heidelberg and of Munich completed his preparation to enter upon the great course of study which he pursued with such happiness to himself and such brilliant results to science. Turning to Mill's autobiography, we are first struck by a notable absence of any mention of his mother. It is really shocking. So absolute is his silence upon this subject that it brings to mind the absurd line, which, however, is not quite so absurd as some critics would have made it out, "A horrid silence first invades the ear." It is a negative condition which is a positive offense. Even were his mother not the intelligent and cultivated woman that Agassiz's mother was, it would seem that there must have been some womanly influence, some motherly love and care, of which brief mention would have been a pleasure, and an honor to him even more than to her. If there were none, which is possible,—for, unhappily, all women are not womanly, nor are all mothers motherly,—this mournful fact still further marks the unpleasant contrast between the influences which governed him in his boyhood and those which swayed Agassiz in his. But of Mill's childhood we read nothing but mental task-work under a perhaps not unkind, but evidently inflexible task-master—his father. Was there ever a picture so forbidding presented to the world as that of the little Mill set to work at learning Greek at 3 years old, and of his father driving the infant through his daily grind! Surely the elder of these two strange figures must have fancied himself one of the Mills of the gods, for he certainly did grind exceeding small when he took that baby for his grist. From that time forward the little Mill's life was one to which that of a child forced by an acrobatic father to dance on the tight-rope and exercise upon the flying trapeze is jovial pastime. He was not crammed—nothing so fortunate; for he might have been able to forget his cram from one month's end to another. He was put through severe mental discipline day after day, and all day. The very "constitutional" walks that his father and he were obliged to take to enable them to digest their dinner and keep their bodies and souls together—not their souls, their intellects together—were given not to recreation, hardly to relaxation, but to hard and formal discussion of the subjects of the boy's incessant indoor studies. The result was—the lad having inherited a constitution which enabled him to go through this training and survive, after a fashion—that at about the time when Agassiz was leaving his mother's hands for his schoolboy life and the classics, Mill had read thoroughly more Latin and Greek, and more philosophy and mathematics, than most educated men who are not professed scholars and of unusual attainments read during their whole lives. Mill does not mourn over this. Poor man, that is the sorrow of it; he does not seem to have the least consciousness of what he lost; he does not resent this robbery of his boyhood; but he directs attention to it in a sort of cold, mathematical way, as if it were a new factor in some equation that was to solve the great problem of human life. He can see in it only a great time-saving process. By the time he was well into jacket and trousers he had gone through the usual university course, and, therefore, there was so much time saved in his life. A remarkable and significant fact this, if it be a fact; but it should not be accepted without consideration.

What was gained in the end by this destruction of Mill's childhood and of his boyhood by this removal of him in his tenderest years from a woman's influence and care (for the unhappy little creature passed the whole day under his pedagogue father's eye) and how far did it set, even such an intellect as his in advance of such a man as Agassiz, with his mother for his teacher until he had passed his first decade, and his after schoolboy and university life and training? Of all knowledge of the Greek and Latin that is useful in early years (and usefulness is Mill's test of everything) Agassiz had acquired such a mastery that while yet a student he was able to write in Latin a considerable part of a great scientific work, the substance of which was furnished by eminent naturalists. After that, eminent as Mill was (and, for our purpose, the two men may be regarded as of equal attainments in the several departments of science), Agassiz certainly suffered in no way from the loss of that time in a healthy, happy, natural boyhood which Mill had "saved" by the labors of his dreadful childhood. And to turn from the naturalist to Mill's contemporaries and compeers in philosophy, in politics, and in literature, what was his comparative gain by that hideous time-saving process of which he spares us no detail? Nothing. He was eminent; so were others. He produced works which commanded the attention of the world; so did others. He exercised a positive influence upon many of his contemporaries; so did others. A man of uncommon mental powers, advantageously placed for intellectual labor, enjoying at least the average of health during a life as long as that of Agassiz; there is nothing either in quality, or even the quantity, of the work that he did which shows any advantage gained either for him or the world by that saving of time which was gained by the wasting, and worse than wasting, of his childhood. And, moreover, in all that he did, and particularly in this autobiography, wherein we naturally expected to find some glimpses of a heart, some touch of human tenderness and sympathy, there is a dreary barrenness of all that makes life lovely, which is the proper outcome of such a childhood and youth as his. There could hardly be contrast more instructive as to the effect of early training than that which appears in the lives of these two distinguished men, who were born, and who died within one year of each other, both sons of educated men, both attaining worldwide reputations,—one mother-taught, the other seeming to have been almost motherless.

TORLONIA'S GREAT WORK.

How Water Was Turned into Dry Land.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, who is traveling among the out-of-the-way places of South Italy, beyond the reach of railroads, found himself one night at the wretched, dirty town of Avezzano. He thus explains the object of his visit:

"My object in staying at Avezzano was not to look at the town, but to inspect the works by which Prince Torlonia has converted what was once a marsh, forty-two miles in circumference, called Lake Fucino, or di Celano, into a fertile rural district, intended to support and accommodate 5,000 or 10,000 laborers. It is an enterprise in which imperial Rome, in the palmy days of her power, had at first failed, and at last only partially succeeded, while the neglect of after ages had almost entirely obliterated every trace of her achievements. The lake was an inconvenient neighbor to the province, and as the ebb and flow of its level wrought either flood or fevor to the surrounding villages, Cæsar, we are told, and after him Claudius and Nero, bethought themselves of a remedy for the evil by an outlet which should discharge the waters of the lake into the Liris, the bed of which was about eighty feet below the bottom of the lake. The intentions of the Romans was, however, not to drain the lake, but simply to reduce it to one-third of its original size. The work of the Cæsars was not properly executed, nor was it thoroughly mended by the exertions of the later Emperors who took it in hand. The middle ages found the channel already choked up, and the efforts of the Emperor Frederick II. the creative spirit of this region, to open it were unavailing. It was this task to which so many great sovereigns had proved unequal, that a private man, Prince Torlonia, took upon himself. He bought out a company which had obtained a grant of the lake in 1852, but which failed in its attempt, and, with the aid of English, French, and Swiss engineers, he went to work in good earnest in 1858. He expected first that the work would be achieved at an outlay of 1,000,000 Roman crowns (£200,000), but he soon found that the expense would excel twice that sum—indeed, it is said to have risen to more than £1,000,000; and, in spite of his well-known enormous wealth, the peasants of the environs doubted "whether Torlonia would drain the lake or the lake drain Torlonia." His success was, however, splendid. He reopened and greatly widened the old Roman channel, and made it four miles in length and about twenty-one yards in width. Through this channel an extent of 36,000 acres of lake was drained, and the whole ground will, it is said, be laid bare and brought into cultivation before next spring.

"I drove out to see this stupendous work in the morning, as the thick autumn mists broke before the rays of a sickly sun, giving, in spite of the popular proverb, a very faint hope of a fine day. Where a huge lock moderates the outflow of the waters a monumental building in white Travertine is now rising to be dedicated, it is said, to the Immaculate Conception, but on a central mopolith of which an inscription will send down to posterity the date of the achievement and the name of its princely promoter. The ground rescued from the lake has already been cut out into large squares, intersected by magnificent roads, along which are to rise four hundred peasant dwellings, with twenty-four chapels and two convents. These buildings, and the barns, sheds, and other premises necessary for cultivation on the largest scale, will be raised at a cost of $160,000. The whole estate of 15,000 hectares will be organized as a monster model farm, to be colonized by laborers from the various estates of the Prince. Large tracts of the ground reclaimed are already yielding corn-crops at a profit of 30 to, 36 per cent, and will continue to do so for three years without manure, while the upper slopes of the lake-bed are planted over with young vineyards, the produce of which can hardly fail to be of the best quality. Notwithstanding the immense advantages accruing to the neighborhood by this glorious enterprise, which has given employment to 30,000 workmen, the name of Prince Torlonia is by no means as popular as it should be. A complaint has been raised that the exhalations from the new-made land have caused fevers in a district which it is said was free from them; but could the epidemic even be traced to this cause it would necessarily be of a transient nature, as well-drained and cultivated ground must prove in the end more healthy than the ever-shifting surface of a reedy marsh. But were even justice to the Prince denied by the neighborhood, or by the present generation, he has every reason to flatter himself that his name will be known throughout the world and go down to posterity as that of a liberal benefactor of his race. That the profit arising from his venture is likely to far succeed his most sanguine expectations can in no way detract from the lasting fame to which he is most justly entitled."

LOYALTY IN AUSTRIA.

An Imperial Celebration.

On the 1st of December the Emperor of Austria celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ascension to the Throne. The people seemed to join heartily in the festivities. The illumination of Vienna was general, spontaneous, and most brilliant, even the humblest streets being lighted up. The public buildings, the Embassies, and the private mansions were gay with flags. The Ringstrasse was a sea of light. The Emperor, the Empress, and the Crown Prince drove for two hours through the densest crowded streets, and were much cheered. Far away on the Alps shone out bonfires from the mountain-tops.

At sunrise a salute of 101 guns was fired before the Imperial Castle. High mass was celebrated in all the churches. To the Deputies of the Lower House the Emperor expressed the hope that by the conciliatory efforts of all parties the bonds would be strengthened by which the various parts of the whole Empire were bound together. To the members of the Ministry he said:

"I thank you for your many faithful and valuable services. I hope you will long remain in office. This will certainly be the case if you proceed as hitherto, with the sagacity and tact you have displayed, and are not found wanting in the necessary determination at the right moment." To the Generals the Emperor said: "I present to you my son. I wish you to show to him the same fidelity as to me."

He spoke with deep emotion. Many old Generals wept when the Emperor ended by recalling the glorious deeds of the deceased Gen. Radetzky and Admiral Tegethoff.

In receiving the Bishops, the Emperor said he sincerely hoped that God's blessing would attend the labors of the clergy in the mission they had to accomplish, and which should tend to promote among the people the peace which takes its root in religion. He added that he was convinced the Bishops would not be wanting in the co-operation which their influence enabled them to afford towards achieving this exalted object. An Imperial order has been issued creating a commemorative medal, to be bestowed upon all who have taken part in any campaign since His Majesty's accession in 1848. The Emperor has, moreover, granted an amnesty to all persons under sentence for offenses against his person. He has, at the same time, ordered a speedy report to be made to him respecting other condemned persons, whose conduct warrants lenity being shown them.

—At the hanging of Hall, in Belmont, Nevada, on Nov. 28, according to the Reese River *Reveille*, a being interrupted the condemned man, while making his speech, by remarking: "God d—n you, what did you kill him for?" "Hang your kind!" This was the only demonstration made; and the man who interrupted the doomed man had a fearful head put on him after the execution.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS WILL SELL AT PRIVATE sale, for the next six days, a full assortment of goods appertaining to the wants of everybody; and will sell at auction, on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, a complete stock of household goods, notions, &c., at their salerooms, No. 61 South Canal-st. Liberal advances made on consignments.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE, TO sell household articles; sure seller; immensely profitable. American Novelty Company, 115 East Madison-st., Room 22.

SEWING MACHINES.

BUY A SINGER SEWING-MACHINE AND PAY $5 to $10 in sewing, at 174 South Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 1. Call and see the easiest way to get a sewing-machine.

MACHINERY.

BARNES' $30 FOOT-POWER SCROLL-SAW, WANted to cut 3-inch thick one foot per minute, or 1-inch thick four feet per minute. GERRITT V. OSTON, machine-broker, No. 220 East Washington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$30 LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUNded by State, Halsted, Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Five years' time, 1 per cent. Apply to the owner, ALBERT CRANE, 124 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—15 LOTS ON TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST., in Davis' subdivision. A great bargain, if taken soon. C. S. HUBBARD, JR., 152 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV.—4 LOTS ON WARREN-av., west of Stanton-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, n. e. cor. Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., 99X180 FEET, ON THE southeast corner of State and Thirty-seventh-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, n. e. cor. Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON NORTHWEST CORNER Wabash-av. and Thirty-third-st., at $185 per foot; $3,500 down, and balance on very easy terms. Apply to owner, ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NOS. 260 AND 262 Michigan-st., near Rush; 2-story and basement brick 50x80 feet; will exchange for good suburban property or farm. Apply to KEELER, PLATT & CO., 147 Randolph-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RIDGE LOTS TWO BLOCKS from depot in South Englewood, on easy terms. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 94 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE, FINEly finished house, 14 rooms, on lot to suit in size, on monthly payments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWO LARGE 2-STORY houses, first-class finish; one cottage, 6 rooms, one block from depots; sixty trains daily; on monthly payments. Only owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st

THE VIRGINIUS AFFAIR.

(Continued from the First Page.)

that the United States Government could admit would be the confiscation of the vessel and cargo."

Commander Braine, having received assurance that his dispatches to the United States Government would be forwarded without interruption, thanked the Governor for his courtesy and withdrew, after delivering in person a written protest relative to the officers, crew, and passengers of the American steamer Virginius.

A SPANISH DEMAND.

[Herald Special.]

PARIS, Dec. 21.—A cipher dispatch from the *Herald* correspondent in Madrid announces that Spain demands the restoration of the Virginius. There is great exultation in consequence of Secretary Fish admitting that the Virginius was not entitled to carry the flag of the United States. The demand was delivered Friday.

Gen. Sickles has telegraphed to Washington insisting upon the acceptance of his resignation.

CRIME.

The Medlock Murder, Near Fulton, Ark.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 21.—A letter from Little Rock to-day mentions the arrest of the wife of Medlock, the negro murderer of a family named Richardson, near Fulton, Ark. It is believed that her statement regarding Medlock taking the murdered man's team and goods to his house, and the burning by him the same night of various articles of clothing and papers will surely convict him. Officers visited Medlock's house a second time, and found pieces of wearing apparel that were found to correspond with that worn by the murdered persons. Medlock's two little sons were also taken charge of. The shirts they wore had by their mother been altered from those owned by Richardson and found in the wagon. The excitement is so great at Little Rock that it is feared attempts will be made to take Medlock from jail and lynch him. He killed the three Richardsons with an axe, as they lay in their wagon on the bank of the creek at night, after they had gone to sleep, and threw the bodies into the creek.

Trial of New York Ring Politicians.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The statements in Saturday's papers that E. A. Woodward, County Auditor during the ring-rule over this city, had returned to New York with the intention of turning State's evidence in the ring suits, but especially in the trial of ex-Mayor Hall, which begins to-morrow, is believed to be untrue. District-Attorney Phelps and his associates declare that he is not here to their knowledge, and the police profess ignorance of his whereabouts. Notwithstanding, it is reported that he is in their custody.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The sureties of ex-Alderman Cowan, ex-Senator Norton and John H. Walsh, Commissioners for building the new Court House, were yesterday notified to produce the accused in court to-morrow. Cowan could not be found last night.

Mrs. Workman Acquitted.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EL PASO, Ill., Dec. 21.—The jury have returned a verdict of acquittal in the prosecution of Mrs. Workman for the murder of Mrs. Hedges at Eureka.

Charged with Embezzlement.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 21.—At 2 o'clock this morning a man named H. E. M. Campbell was arrested here charged with embezzling $10,000 from Alanson May, in New York. May is here, and will take Campbell to New York.

A Man Murders His Family and Attempts Suicide.

INGERSOLL, Ont., Dec. 21.—A man named Timothy Topping killed his wife and four children this morning, by cutting their throats with a butcher knife. He also tried to murder his two oldest boys, but they succeeded in disarming him, and fled for help to their neighbors. On their return they found he had cut his throat. At latest advices he was still alive. The cause assigned for the butchery is insanity induced by financial troubles.

Killed and Robbed by Mexican Bandits.

MATAMORAS, Dec. 21.—It is reported by telegraph from Ceralco to-day, that A. M. Sanders, a prominent merchant of Rio Grande City, Tex., has been robbed and murdered on the road near Ceralco. He had been in the interior of Mexico some months, and was on his return home. He was killed near Ebano. Americans were attacked and killed in August last, and it is presumed by the same party of Mexican bandits.

Supposed Murder.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 21.—Edward Bell, for thirty years past sexton of Dr. Lord's Church, of this city, who has been missing since Friday last, was found last evening drowned in 2 feet of water at Forest Lawn Cemetery. It is supposed that he has been foully dealt with.

Probable Murder.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 21.—The body of Catherine Kelly was found lifeless, nearly naked, and bearing marks of violence, near Glendale yesterday. It is supposed she was murdered. She was the wife of a laborer.

OBITUARY.

Sir Joseph Cowen, M. P.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Sir Joseph Cowen, Member of Parliament for Newcastle-upon-Tyne, died to-day, aged 73.

An Italian General.

ROME, Dec. 21.—The Lieutenant-General of the Italian Army is dead.

FIRES.

Church in Brooklyn Burned; Loss, $30,000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The First Baptist Church, corner of Liberty and Nassau streets, Brooklyn, burned this evening. The loss is $50,000; insured. The fire originated from a gas-jet left burning after the congregation was dismissed.

THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

Capt. Surmont Not a Coward.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The Glasgow *News*, of the 9th, says the Captain of the Loch Earn, the vessel that sank the Ville du Havre, contradicts the report that Capt. Surmont left his ship in a cowardly manner. In Capt. Robertson's opinion, the charge of cowardice,—or, as he describes it, of unwillingness to go to the rescue of their sinking companions,—applies only to the crew.

RELIGIOUS.

Dr. Boynton in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 21.—The Rev. Dr. C. B. Boynton, late Chaplain of Congress, preached his first sermon at the Vine Street Congregational Church, of which he has resumed the pastorate, to-day. He was for several years pastor of that Church, and resigned shortly before becoming Chaplain of Congress.

THE PRESS FRAUD IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 21.—The St. Louis Local Board of the Western Associated Press held a meeting yesterday afternoon to investigate the alleged surreptitious obtaining of Associated Press market reports. Statements were made by several persons engaged in ferreting out the fraud, which fully substantiates the account of the matter published in the *Democrat* Friday last.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 21.—President Grant met a number of old friends at an informal dinner at the house of Gen. Harney this evening, after which he, accompanied by his son and other gentlemen who came here with him, left for Washington by the Vandalia Railroad.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 21.—President Grant and suite passed through this city to-day on their way back to Washington from St. Louis.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—PROBABILITIES—For the Northwest and Upper Lake region, increasing cloudiness, with areas of snow; the temperature in these districts rising slightly, with less pressure and increasing southeasterly and southerly winds. For the Ohio Valley, and thence southward to the Gulf, easterly to southerly winds with increasing cloudiness and probably areas of rain in the Mississippi Valley. In the South Atlantic States continued low temperature with northerly to easterly winds, and partly cloudy weather during the day. In the Middle States and Lower Lake region, less pressure with continued low temperature, the winds in the Lake region and in the interior of the Middle States shifting to southerly, with cloudy weather and possibly areas of light snow. For the Middle and East Atlantic coasts, continued low temperature, with light northerly to westerly winds, and but little cloudiness during the day.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breck'ridge	29.97	18	S. E., gentle.	0	Clear.
Cairo	30.38	24	S., fresh	0	Cloudy.
Chicago	30.38	24	S., fresh	0	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	29.84	31	S. W., fresh.	0	Clear.
Cleveland	30.40	28	S. W., gentle	0	Clear.
Denver	29.92	16	S., gentle	0	Clear.
Detroit	30.43	21	W., fresh	0	Clear.
Duluth	30.13	10	N. E., gentle.	0	Clear.
Escanaba	30.25	19	W., gentle	0	Fair.
Ft. Garry	29.75	17	S., fresh	0	Threat'ning
Ft. Gibson	30.17	34	E., gentle	0	Heavy snow
Keokuk	30.22	27	S. E., gentle.	0	Clear.
LaCrosse	30.31	19	S. E., light	0	Lt. rain.
Marquette	30.26	18	S. W., gentle.	0	Fair.
Milwaukee	30.33	30	S. W., fresh	0	Fair.
Omaha	30.08	35	S., fresh	0	Cloudy.
Toledo	30.46	24	S. W., gentle.	0	Clear.
Yankton	30.01	29	S. W., fresh.	0	Clear.

THE PENITENTIARY BATH.

Letter from Commissioner Hane.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 17, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Please allow me to correct some misstatements in a dispatch from your special correspondent at Joliet, which appeared in last Wednesday's TRIBUNE, entitled "The Penitentiary Bath."

Your correspondent states:

First—That Dr. Mason "has never practiced medicine."

Now, the fact is, that Dr. Mason graduated at the Baltimore Medical College, and practiced medicine in Adams County, Ill., for eight or ten years thereafter, doing a respectable business, and was, during that time, a member of the Adams County Medical Society in good and regular standing. You see, therefore, that there is not a shadow of truth in the above statement of your correspondent.

Second—"An offer was made [by the Commissioners] to Dr. Bacon to keep him in for three months longer, at his usual rate of pay, in order to 'coach' Mason, and teach him something about the practice of medicine."

There is not a word of truth in this statement. No such proposition was ever made, or thought of, by any one of the Commissioners. When Dr. Mason first took charge, Dr. Bacon came from his home to the prison, daily, for four or five days, in order to make proper transfers of books, property, &c., and explain the existing rules and regulations of the hospital. This was just what any official's duty would be in being relieved; and Dr. Bacon was never asked or expected to do more.

Third—That Dr. Mason "has managed to fudge along without doing anything out of the way until the present time."

Dr. Mason has had marked success as the Physician of the Illinois State Penitentiary, his duties in that capacity having been very light; and his eminent fitness for the position is fully attested by the records of the institution, which show that the standard of health has been as high as, if not higher than, for any like period of time before for several years; and that fewer days' work in the shops have been lost to the State (in proportion to the number of men) on account of sickness, while bills for medicines, etc., for the hospital have been less. Moreover, Dr. Mason not only commands the entire confidence and esteem of all the prison-officials, but it is a significant fact that he is highly popular with the convicts. By every rule of evidence, therefore, by which a physician's qualifications and usefulness can be measured, Dr. Mason stands perfectly acquitted of the implications made by your correspondent.

Fourth—That Capt. Hall, the Deputy Warden, is unfit for his position, and has "violated the prison rules."

Capt. Hall has direct charge of the convicts. Since he took charge as Deputy, under Maj. J. W. Wham, the Warden, the daily average of labor for the tate, in proportion to the number of convicts, has steadily increased, while the average monthly number of punishments has decreased more than 50 per cent. Further, every official in or about the prison will testify to Capt. Hall's conscientious, high sense of honor, both as a man and as an officer; and that he has not, in the case in question or in any other, violated the orders which have been given to him. I will mention, as an index of his humanity, that he has been known to leave his bed at midnight to see that convicts who were being specially punished were not injured.

The "thorough investigation" which your correspondent claims he (?) has made seems to have tasked his imagination more than anything else. He professed to the prison-officials that he sought the truth in order to publish it in full, with a view of correcting any wrong impressions which had crept into the press; but he seems to have exerted himself to pervert the truth as much as possible. Very respectfully,

M. M. BANE,
Commissioner Illinois State Penitentiary.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The noon prayer-meeting to-day will be led by the Rev. S. McChesney. Subject: "The Wise and Foolish Builders."

The Rev. C. D. Helmer lectures this evening at the Christian Union Hall, No. 114 East Madison street, on "The Ring."

Yesterday morning, while people were going to church, a mad dog was shot by Officer Weber in front of No. 260 Clybourn avenue. The dog had bitten other dogs in the vicinity, and the officer had a narrow escape from his teeth.

Yesterday evening a man named Thomas Dorris, while drunk, fell on the sidewalk in front of the saloon No. 833 Clybourn avenue, and dislocated his right knee. He was taken to the Webster Avenue Station and attended by Dr. Hill. Officer Langan took him home.

The "Anti-Grabber League of the United States," which has for its single purpose the defeat of dishonest office-seekers and the support and election of men of known probity and honor, will hold a grand mass-meeting of the League in this city, Thursday, May 7, 1874.

A few minutes before 11 o'clock Saturday night a shooting affray happened in a saloon at No. 87 Townsend street, in which Peter A. Westerstroem shot the bar-tender, Andrew Johnson, through the left hand, between the thumb and finger. Officer Dargon arrested Westerstroem and locked him up in the Chicago Avenue Station.

It is now generally conceded that Mr. Phil Conley, the popular host of the St. Charles Hotel, will be the Mayor's nominee for member of the Board of Public Works, if he will accept the position. Mr. Conley's active habits, business capacity, and experience in the same position ten years ago will be of great advantage to him if he decides to accept.

Yesterday evening about 8 o'clock a smart young thief called "Speckled Paddy," who is well known to the police, was arrested by Officer Butler for robbing Mr. George Smith, of No. 101 West Madison street, of a gold watch and chain in a saloon, No. 25 West Randolph street. Smith went in there with a great crowd of persons to see a row which was in progress.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Thomas O'Hern, at the late residence of the deceased, No. 1 Myrick avenue, who died on Saturday night from a fracture of the skull made by a blow from a mallet in the hands of John Downs, in a fight in the saloon of the latter, at the corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Twentieth street. The evidence showed that the blow was given in self-defense, and Downs was discharged from custody.

At an early hour yesterday morning, Dunham's saloon, No. 91 Clark street, was entered by burglars and robbed of $35, a bottle of champagne, which the thieves opened in the saloon, and 400 cigars. An entrance was obtained by prying off the bars over a back window and removing a pane of glass. About the same time thieves broke into Zeuischek's saloon, under the Sherman House, and stole about $100 worth of cigars and tiquors.

About noon yesterday, as Mr. George Sheldon and his young son were driving south on Clark street, near Polk, their horse was frightened by something in the road, and ran away, throwing Mr. Sheldon and his son out, and injuring them severely. They were taken to No. 315 Third avenue, and attended by a doctor. The horse was not stopped until the buggy was broken to pieces. Mr. Sheldon is the engineer at Hall & Wircher's planing mills.

A short time ago a Swede named Andrew Olesen stole five mules and a wagon from M. L. Sullivant, the wealthy farmer of Ford County. Deputy Sheriff Willis, of Kankakee, and J. L. Miner, Mr. Sullivant's Superintendent, started in pursuit of him. They tracked him to Clifton, where he disposed of three of the mules, and thence to Chicago. Last Saturday night they effected his arrest at No. 53 Milwaukee avenue, and had him locked up at the Central Station. He made a confession of his crime, and told where the rest of the stolen property could be found.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Richardson Recedes from His Position Regarding Increased Taxation.

The Revenue of the Fiscal Year Larger than Estimated.

Investigation of the Affairs of Subsidized Railroads.

Gen. Julius White---Judge Caton on the Postal-Telegraph Scheme.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

THE BONDS OF 1858.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—The Secretary of the Treasury is sanguine that at least nine-tenths of the bonds of 1858 will be redeemed by exchanging them for the new 5 per cents, and that very little coin will be used for that purpose. There is a slight advantage in exchanging for the 5 per cents, as the market now stands. The old bonds were considered good investments, and very few holders desired to part with them on any terms, until it was proposed to exchange the 5 per cents for them. The Secretary of the Treasury received dispatches yesterday from London banking-houses in New York doing business in foreign ports, to the effect that the foreign holders of these bonds are willing to accept the exchange. He has also received advices from a resident of New York who holds these bonds to the value of $200,000, indicating a desire for exchange, besides others in various parts of the country, and feels confident that the small demand for coin redemption cannot prove embarrassing in the least to the Treasury Department. The amount of gold in the Treasury is put at $55,000,000, of which $26,000,000 will be required to pay quarterly interest on the public debt on the 1st proximo. Two weeks will be required in which to pay the interest.

RESOURCES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Secretary Richardson seems to have taken fresh courage. He says that the $25,000,000 remaining of the currency reserve now in his hands will last till May next; and he is understood to be at present of the opinion that the views of the Ways and Means Committee as to an early increase in customs receipts, which will put a better face on the affairs of his department, are reasonable, and justified by the present status of the business the country. It is not known what has produced this change in his views, unless it be that he has given within a week that study to that subject which he ought to have made before he demanded increased taxation.

BOOTH'S ELECTION TO THE SENATE.

The announcement of the election of Booth to the United States Senate from California is received by all friends of Reform here with great satisfaction. If a good man is also chosen for the short term, there will be something like a fair opportunity to have railroad frauds investigated, especially those alleged against the Central Pacific, as the new Senator will be put in a committee to be constituted for that purpose. Sargent, who is at present the only Senator from California in office, is said to have been elected by the Pacific Mail Steamship line, which is indentical with the Central Pacific Railroad. It is expected of him that he will always prove an obstacle, to the extent of his ability, to investigations of the affairs of the corporations which elected him. During all of his long service in the House, his course was marked by great zeal in advocating land grants to railroads, increased subsidies to steamship lines, and especially that to the Pacific Mail made two years ago.

INVESTIGATING SUBSIDIZED RAILROADS.

Mr. Luttrell, one of the newly-elected Representatives from California, has been endeavoring ever since he was sworn in, to secure legal action to compel subsidized railroads to fulfill their obligations to the Government as laid down in the law under which their grants were secured. On several occasions he has introduced a possible and resolution setting forth that subsidies to a given value in each case were granted to the Central Pacific, Kansas Pacific, Union Pacific, Central Branch of the Union Pacific, Western pacific, and Sioux City & Pacific, amounting in all to over $64,000,000; that the roads have agreed to pay back these advances with interest, the Government holding a second mortgage on the roads as security; that they have up to this time, refused to pay such interest; or any part thereof; that the United States has advanced for these Companies over $20,000,000 in the way of interest, while about $1,200,000 is now due and unpaid; and directing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill authorizing and requiring the Attorney-General to proceed against the said roads to secure immediate payment of the accrued and the accuring interest. On every occasion that this resolution has been offered, it has been objected to by some Republican member—Sypher at one time, and Maynard the last time—so that it has been impossible to force it to consideration. There will, however, be no relaxation of effort on the part of those interested in the matter to have it put favorably before the country, and Luttrell will continue to introduce the resolution whenever opportunity offers.

By some means, the impression has been created that Ben Butler has made up his mind to join the disturbers and have an investigation of railroads. The report is given for what it is worth. Personal ambition may dictate such a course as advisable. If the report proves correct, he will greatly astonish the whole House, and doubtless do the State some service if he works in earnest. There is considerable apprehension among railroad men in view of the threatened investigations, and they pretty generally condemn undue inquisitions in Congressmen and the press.

GENERAL JULIUS WHITE,

of Chicago, Minister to the Argentine Republic, reached Washington this morning direct from South America. He left Buenos Ayres over a month ago, being summoned home by the illness of his son, since dead, but of whose demise he was not made aware until he landed in New York yesterday. The General's return to South America depends wholly upon the Secretary of State, who can retain his services by granting him a suitable leave of absence.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH SCHEME.

Judge Caton, of Illinois, now in Washington, suggests some very important problems for solution by the advocates of Postmaster-General Creswell's Postal Telegraph scheme. The scheme, if carried out, will entail the purchase by the Government of all privileges now held by the Western Union and other telegraph companies; and the question naturally arises, Do Mr. Creswell and his friends contemplate fulfilling all the contracts made by the controllers of the lines with the railroad companies, corporations, and private individuals, some of which extend indefinitely, and would require the genius of a Philadelphia lawyer to interpret? The Judge says that the Illinois & Mississippi Telegraph Company, of which he is President, owns every telegraph line in the State of Illinois, and lease the same to the Western Union Telegraph Company at an annual rental of $85,000. It required a clerk two weeks to simply make a duplicate copy of the contract between his company and the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the Judge is under the impression that Mr. Creswell does not comprehend the situation of affairs at all, or he would not advocate the scheme with so much warmth. Should the Government undertake to buy out the Western Union Company, the Judge desires it to be distinctly understood that the Government, and not the Western Union, will be held responsible for the payment of the rent of his lines.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT REGISTER

for 1874, revised up to date, is in press, and copies will be ready for distribution in January. It will contain about 125 pages, as heretofore, of very interesting information regarding our diplomatic service. In this edition there will be a more complete list of foreign representatives accredited to this Government since its organization than has ever appeared in any other work. It also comprises a list of treaties concluded with foreign Governments prior to and since the adoption of the Federal Constitution down to date, which is condensed into three pages. Of the 240 treaties enumerated, twenty-two were negotiated during President Grant's Administration. Among the most important changes shown since the last edition are the appointments of Gov. Jewell as Minister to Russia; John A. Bingham as Minister to Japan; John W. Foster as Minister to Mexico; George Williamson as Minister to the consolidated Mission to Central America, including the States of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador; and that of J. Meredith Reid, Jr., as Minister to Greece. The latter appointment is a promotion in the Civil Service, Reid, it will be remembered, was Consul-General at Paris. Upon Reid's promotion, Gen. Torbert, who was then Consul-General at Havana, was promoted to a similar grade at Paris, and in turn was succeeded at Havana by Henry C. Hall, who was advanced from the Consulate at Matanza. In addition to the above mentioned matters, the new register will embrace, as usual, a list of Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries of State, together with a complete one of all diplomatic representatives abroad, before and since the adoption of the Constitution.

[To the Associated Press].

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The majority of the Senate are not in favor of the total repeal of the Bankruptcy act, but of amending it in such particular as will guard a debtor from the exactions of a small minority of his creditors, leaving the question of involuntary bankruptcy to be determined by those more largely interested.

REVISING THE ESTIMATES.

The several Executive Departments of the Government will next week begin the work of revising the estimates for the current fiscal year. The estimates for work upon public buildings, erection of light-houses, improvement of rivers, harbors, and fortifications, will be extensively cut down. The expenses of the War Department proper cannot be reduced.

ERIE CANAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 21.—The change to freezing cold weather is most unfavorable for canal-boats desiring to get through to tide-water. A large number of boats are stopped in the lower end of the canal by this sudden cold snap.

The boat J. S. Smith, loaded with grain, sank in the canal near Amsterdam Saturday morning.

The boat Benjamin Clark, loaded with wheat, sank at Schoharie, Friday afternoon.

GRANGERS' PURCHASES.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 21.—A special to the *Gazette* says the Grangers at Circleville, O., yesterday resolved hereafter to buy groceries at wholesale at Cincinnati, through an agent.

William Bamford, the Australasian Hangman.

The Australasian *News* publishes the following biographical record of Bamford, the executioner of the dread penalty of the law in the Colony of Victoria:

William Bamford, who has died in the Melbourne Hospital, had been the hangmen of Victoria since 1857, and had also until lately acted as flagellator. According to Bamford's own statement he must have been 73 years of age, as he alleged that he was born in England in 1800. He was brought up as a wool-sorter, but steady industry did not suit him, and while a very young man he joined the Thirty-third Fusiliers, in which regiment he served for twenty years. He appears to have been a troublesome soldier, for on one occasion while his regiment was at Gosport, he received 800 lashes, and eventually, for some serious military offense, was transported to Van Diemen's Land. He arrived in that colony by the Royal Sovereign in 1841, and served his sentence with the ordinary ups and downs of convict life. Bamford came to Victoria in the early days of the diggings, and was unnoticed until 1857. Soon after the execution of the murderers of Mr. Price, old "Jack Harris," the hangman of the period, was lost sight of, and his assistant, "Walsh," went up country. This was Bamfords opportunity, and on Nov. 6, being then in jail, he undertook to hang one John Mason, an old man aged 60, sentenced to death for murder. The execution took place in Melbourne. From that time, with one exception at Beechworth, where a substitute was found in the local jail, Bamford has executed the whole of the criminals put to death in the colony. He used to keep count, and mutter after an execution the number he had put out of the world. The black ruffian who was hanged at Ballarat, on the 11th of August, made 71. Bamford was nearly worn out at the time he performed this last duty, and the officer who had charge of him reported that he had no easy task to get him safely back to Melbourne. Before this, the office of flogger was taken from him, as on the last occasion that he wielded the cat he was seized with an asthmatic fit and was only just able to complete his task. Strange to say, the man who has succeeded Bamford, though much younger, arrived in the same ship and at the same time as he did. Bamford's appearance was rendered more repulsive than than it would otherwise have been by the loss of an eye, which he got injured in some drunken row in Melbourne some fifteen or sixteen years ago. His habits were very intemperate, and any money he obtained from the Government was soon squandered in the company of a degraded lot of both sexes, who used to look out for him when he was expected to leave the jail with money in his pocket, and join him in his drunken orgies. He was accustomed to squat in some wretched place of shelter in the neighborhood the barracks, and there could generally be found when he was "wanted" by the authorities. To send notice to "Jack" that he was required to come into the jail was sufficient. This would be given him two or three days beforehand, and then he would at once voluntarily imprison himself, sleep off his drunkenness, make himself clean, and be ready to hang or flog as his "job" might be. His spells of liberty, however, were few and far between, for he was repeatedly convicted as a vagrant. Doubtless the frequent intervals of temperance thus forced upon him lengthened his days. The life he led outside the jail without a change must have killed him years before. Bamford, as a rule, performed the terrible work allotted him quietly and efficiently. He was faithful, too, after his kind, and could be depended upon. One sickening attempt to show good feeling to those he executed he never omitted. After he had pinioned his man, and so rendered him helpless, he used always to shake him by the hand and murmur a "God bless you" before he pulled the fatal bolt. Like the gravedigger in "Hamlet," "he had no feeling of his business." On one occasion, when the man he executed had died instantaneously, he was observed to lean over the drop, and with an air of satisfaction while looking at his work, remark, "The best job in the country—that makes forty-seven."

The Lost Balloons.

M. Wilfrid de Fonvielle, writing from Paris, says that the particulars of the course of every balloon save two sent up from Paris during the Franco-Prussian war are known.

One of the two lost was the Jacquard, sent up on Nov. 28, 1870. The aeronaut was a sailor named Prince. He was seen by some fishermen traveling westward over the British seas, and to drop a letter bag which was picked up, handed over to the French officials, and regularly delivered. The azimuth of his course was northwest.

The second balloon lost was the Richard Wallace, which left Paris on Jan. 27, 1871, two or three days before the capitulation. The aeronaut was M. Lacaze, who had been educated in aeronautics by Godard. The balloon was lost sight of in the direction of Rochefort, after dawn. He had been spoken previously by some peasants when at some distance from the sea, and advised to stop. He desired, however, to land nearer Bordeaux. His balloon was traveling in a southwesterly direction, and some African literary current may have carried it over unknown lands. M. Lacaze was a man of fortune, and legal proceedings have been taken by his family to declare him deceased. It is not impossible that the aeronaut may have escaped, as it is reported that a parcel of letters was discovered in Natal, Africa, not long since. These letters have been sent to the French Post-Office, but have not yet been received, and it is thought they may turn out to be those sent by the lost balloon. M. de Fonvielle says:

"If no trace of the car was discovered by the Natal men, it must be considered a proof that the aeronaut has made his descent at a place at some distance, but not very far, as a balloon, when nobody is in the car, cannot by any means by supported in the air, even at a distance not exceeding 1,000 miles in the interior. As far as I can form one, that he was blown by the wind alive over Africa, and that over Africa the last tragedy was played, with a result which is unknown up to the present moment."

Buck Bush and Bill Lewis, negroes, were hung at Macon, Miss., Dec. 12.

Twenty autograph letters of Gen. Washington are reported to have been discovered at Princeton, N. J. About half the number relate to the affairs of Princeton College, to Gen. Mercer, who was killed at the battle of Princeton, and to the battle itself. They were written to the Burrs, father and son—the one at one time President of the College, and the latter afterwards Vice-President of the United States,—and to President Witherspoon, one of them, relating to Gen. Mercer, urges the erection of a monument to that gallant General, who was killed at the battle of Princeton.

JAPAN.

The Late Ministerial Crisis --- Its Causes and Results.

Victory of the Party of Progress.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 1, 1873.

The history of Japan is written in blood,

THE SWORD, NOT THE PEN,

dictated the policy of the Empire. The one was powerful, the other powerless. The merest swordsman was noble, the ablest freeman ignoble. The scholar lived in the retirement of the sanctuary, with no rank and no influence. The private soldier, even, was above the wealthiest landed proprietor. Thus might occupied the places of right. The General, or Tycoon, was more powerful than the Mikado, the descendant of the gods. The military exacted and received all homage. The historian chronicled only their prowess, the poet sang only their praise, and the mother pointed alone for emulation to their examples. If the advisers of the Throne displeased the Daimios, or nobles, the sword deposed them and substituted others. It was the arbiter that decided all questions, and from its decisions there was no appeal. It reared the throne of the Tycoons, and maintained it in splendor for 250 years, and then destroyed it forever, and sent the last of a long and illustrious line to private life. Such were the traditions, precedents, and practices of Japan for twenty-six centuries. It would seem to be of the impossible to do away with them in one generation, or even in many. Such, at least is the history of other nations. The beating of the sword and the spear into the plowshare and the pruning-hook is even now, in Christian Europe, a mere sounding boast. The armed millions of her nations are the evidence of its falsity. Napoleon wrote on his escutcheon, "The Empire is peace." That symbolized much. —arts, sciences, education and elevation of the people, manufactures, commerce, happiness, and plenty. When he abandoned it for "On to the Rhine," the change brought the destruction of all these, and himself as well. Japan, however, seems to have fallen upon better days, or, at least, better ways. *She* has adopted peace as *her* motto. On her flag, beneath the rising sun, in the white field, they have inscribed,

"THE EMPIRE IS PEACE."

The new policy of 1870, of international intercourse, of industrial movements and progress, built upon the abolition of a host of feudal nobles, each with thousands of armed retainers, was so great a change as to be a complete destruction of the whole political and social fabric of the past, and the rearing of a new structure on its ruins. The question of its durability was of the utmost importance to the 35,000,000 people that inhabit the whole world as well. Would the hundreds of Princes and Daimios remain contented without their enormous revenues, rank, and power? Would their swarms of retainers—the haughty two-sword men, before whom the lower classes, the laborers, the mechanics, the merchants, and the farmers, prostrated themselves—would they remain contented with their new positions of labor, poverty, and equality?

Every student of history and every reflecting mind must have had doubts and fears. If those in power made the least mistake, or a serious division should arise between them, would not some bold, daring man seize the pretext to appeal to the sword, as of old, call to his aid the unquiet elements, drag the land in blood, and perhaps overturn the new, and restore the old order of things. If Japan faltered or exhibited signs of weakness now,

IT WOULD END IN HER RUIN.

Now, as in all past time, there are strong nations which prey on the weaker ones. They are ever ready to give protection, but like the lion, who, when he had run down the lamb, drank the best way of lying down is to have the lamb inside of him.

The three years of Japanese experiment in governing had presented no crisis which tested their stability. If any officer disagreed with the Throne and the Privy-Council, the power behind the Throne, he had been quietly sent abroad; and till to-day no general Cabinet crisis had presented itself. To-day, however, it was known on the streets that there was serious discussion and disagreement between the majority of the Cabinet and the Privy-Council, which must end in the downfall of one or the other. The majority of the Cabinet favored war with Corea, the raising of large armies, equipping fleets, chartering transports, and a war on a large scale. The Privy-Council, or one or two of the Cabinet, favored peace and a continuation of rational progress in all the Empire. The Emperor decided in favor of peace,

DISMISSED THE MAJORITY OF HIS CABINET,

and filled their places with the friends of peace. There was no agitation and no excitement. The Ministers retired quietly and gracefully. An English or American Cabinet could not have retired more quietly. It is a matter of congratulation to all friends of substantial progress in this Far East. If Japan can now go peacefully through a Cabinet-crisis in her untried condition, there is no danger for her in the future.

There is another significance in this change: Two great parties have existed in Japan since the Perry first, in 1854, called the Pro-Foreign and Anti-Foreign parties. The first was in favor of opening Japan to trade and commerce with other nations. The latter were in favor of the old Japanese exclusiveness. They would have taken up arms to drive all barbarians, as they called all foreigners, out of Japan, closed their ports, issued an edict of non-intercourse, and shut themselves up in their island-homes from the whole world. These two parties exist to-day, and the Anti-Foreign party is a beaten party.

THE EMBASSY

which the Japanese Government sent to Europe and America two years since have lately returned around the world, with some new and enlarged views of the scope, powers, and duties of Governments. They had been close observers of all the newer civilization of Europe and America. I say newer civilization; for, although there is much exaggeration as to the antiquity of China and Japan, it is known that Japan existed as an organized nation nearly a thousand years before the Augustan age of the Roman Empire. This Embassy made their report, which is said to contain recommendations for many reforms at home which could not meet with the favor of the Anti-Foreign party. They are said to urge a revision of the treaties with foreign powers, and the opening of all the ports and parts of the Empire to trade. These views were opposed by the majority of the Cabinet, who opposed the Corean war, also favored the adoption of the policy proposed by the returned Embassy. As the minority were retained, and the vacancies filled from the members of the Embassy, it is

A DOUBLE VICTORY,—

a victory for trade and commerce as well as peace.

There are some other phases of this change which may throw some light on the wisdom of the Emperor in filling his Cabinet as he did. The new men are all claimed to be the ablest and best men of Japan. They, moreover, are so selected as to represent the great clans of the Empire. The heads of these clans deposed the Tycoon and destroyed the Tycoonate. The Prince of Satsuma is really the Warwick of Japan; and the Princes of Choisen, Hizen, and Tosa are, or were, scarcely less powerful. Iwakura, the new Prime Minister, is of the Emperor's family; Okoboo, newly appointed to the Privy Council, is a Satsuma clansman; Okuma, new Minister of Finance, is a Hizen clansman. The Minister of Public Works, and Kido, appointed to the Privy-Council, are both of the Choisen clan; Sasaku, Minister of Justice, is a Tosa man; Terachama, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is a Satsuma man; and Kats-ava, another new member, is from the family of the old Tycoon. So

ALL THE GREAT CLANS

are represented and interested in the Administration of the Government.

There are two parties that are disappointed: the discontended party at home, who hoped that the chances of war might bring the old order of affairs back again; and the foreign residents who have goods to sell, ships to be chartered, arms and munitions of war to dispose of,—the birds of prey who fatten on the carcasses of the dead, whether of men or nations.

A Furnace that Burns Coal-Dust and Eats Its Own Smoke.

The best method of utilizing the dust and refuse of coal mines seems to have been found out at last by an Englishman. At the royal gun factories in Woolwich arsenal there is now in operation a furnace acting on a principle which entirely rejects all former ones, looking to the consumption of waste coal. It is for the burning of coal-dust, mixed with air—not, of course, grains of culm, but of coal purposely pawdered to insure the combustion of each particular atom. This furnace is the invention of Mr. T. B. Crampton, who has been five years in perfecting his first crude conception. The Crampton furnace depends for its action upon the introduction, under pressure of atmospheric air and coal-dust in carefully-adjusted proportions, and so commingled and delivered at a precise and undeviatingly fixed point as that not an atom shall pass unconsumed. This completeness of combustion depends upon the proper admixture of the surcharged and undercharged currents of air and powdered fuel. These commingled streams of air and dust are carried into a combustion-chamber, in which they are united and burnt, the products of combustion entering a chamber beyond, where the heat is utilized. Mr. Crampton has also perfected a mechanical system of supplying the fuel to the furnace by a self-acting apparatus, and at the same time has abolished the smoke nuisance for manufacturing cities. This latter result is inevitable from all the rest, inasmuch as the only conditions under which the furnace can be successfully worked are exactly those which render the production of smoke impossible. To sum up, the furnace at Woolwich demonstrates the use of powdered fuel in a free condition, perfect combustion, mechanical puddling, self-acting feeding, and smoke consumption, to be accomplished facts by one and the same apparatus.

The "King of the French."

"There was every conceivable and inconceivable story current in London," writes Moscheles, "of the extravagance of the 'King of the French,' as the Count d'Orsay was called among the sporting folk of the Vale of Aylesbury; but it was never told that he was cradled, as it were, in an ignorance of the value of money, such as those will not deem possible who have been less indulged and less spoiled, and who have been less pleasant to indulge and to spoil than he was. But extravagance is like collection as a passion. Once let it be owned to exist, and there will be found people to forgive it, and to feed it, and to find it with new objects. When an American gentleman, the gifted Mr. Charles Sumner, was in England, his popularity became justly so great and so general that his friends began to devise what circle there was to show him which he had not yet seen, what great house that he had not yet visited. And so it was with Count d'Orsay. His grandmother, Madame Crawford, delighted in his beauty and his sanciness, and his magnificent tastes. When he joined his regiment she fitted him out with a service of plate which made the boy the laughing-stock of his comrades. Whether it was broken up into bits, or played for at lansquenet, or sunk in a marsh, I cannot recollect; but one or other catastrophe happened, I do know. He was spoiled during most of his life by every one whom he came near; and to one like myself, endowed with many luxurious tastes, but wh